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TOWN DISAPPEARS WITH SIX THOUSAND PERSONS IS REPORT

Refugees Declare Scylla, Opposite the Charybdis Whirlpool, Was Completely Swallowed Up.

CLAMOR FOR FOOD

Nearly One Hundred Thousand Survivors of Disaster Being Cared for in Italian Cities.

ROME—A message from Palermo today says that refugees arriving there report that the town of Scylla, on Scylla rock, opposite the Charybdis whirlpool, has disappeared, not even the site of the town remaining. The town had a population of 6000.

A few thousand more to the inconceivable death list no longer affects the people. They are simply stupefied at the figures and realize that the calamity is one of the worst in the history of the world. The Ionian Sea cable is still out of order, and nothing is known concerning the fate of people there.

Reggio Refugees Clamor for Food From King Victor

REGGIO, Calabria (via wireless, cruiser Coattit)—King Victor Emmanuel, Minister of Justice Orlando and Minister of Public Works Bertolini have arrived here aboard the cruiser Coattit. They found the lower part of the city under 25 feet of water and the upper part of the town one big heap of ruins. Not a building is standing.

An army dynamiting the city for a month could not have razed it more completely. The streets of the upper town are filled with dead and hundreds of other victims have been washed to sea. The survivors were wild with joy at the arrival of the cruiser, as it was the first communication they had had with the outside world since the first shock.

Apparently not more than 5000 or 6000 out of a population of 45,000 survived. Many have fled to the hills and it is therefore impossible to accurately estimate the dead until the refugees return or the ruins are cleaned up. The destruction here, if anything, is more complete than in Messina owing to the greater havoc wrought by the tidal wave. The old coast has been swept away, the lower part of the city greatly depressed and the sewerage system completely destroyed.

Rather than attempt to rebuild Reggio, it would be far cheaper to abandon the site and erect a new town.

The condition of the people here could not have been worse when the Coattit arrived. They rushed to the landing and fought for the food that was brought ashore. Many had not had a bite to eat since the first shock.

The Italian battleship Vittorio Emanuele III, accompanied by the cruiser Coattit and the battleship Napoli came in a short time later, bringing a large supply of food.

It was necessary to send a detachment of soldiers ashore to guard the supplies from the ravenous populace. The mayor of Reggio and Representative Tripepi, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, are among the dead.

The people declare that the coast line is sinking so rapidly that a difference can be noticed from day to day.

The King entered heroically into the work of relief. He had no sleep during the night, but did not show any fatigue.

After investigating conditions in the city hurriedly the King skirted the shore in a small boat and finally boarded the Vittorio Emanuele and returned to the city. He entered many of the ruins against the protests of his suite.

"I am here to do all that I can," he replied sternly in answer to the protests, "and no danger is too great for me to face."

Three Days Rescue Work Centers Around Naples

ROME—Southern Italy and the north coast of Sicily are today one huge hospital.

After three days of herculean effort, the work of the rescuers is at last bearing appreciable fruit. Naples is the giant "ward" in this big hospital. Be-

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MOTHER CHURCH AIDS ITALY. It was announced at the Wednesday evening meeting of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, in Boston, Mass., that a special collection will be taken up next Sunday in that church for the relief of the Italian earthquake victims.

Latest Facts of Italy's Earthquake at a Glance

Ninety-five fresh shocks registered since Monday morning. King Victor reaches Reggio on cruiser supplied with food. Calabrian coast continues to sink into the sea.

Parliament to increase railroad rates and levy special tax to relieve survivors.

Fires continue to burn in 20 cities. Messina channel deepened by disturbance.

KING IS ORDERED TO GIVE NEW AND BIGGER BAIL BOND

Judge Schofield Increases Surety Ten Thousand Dollars and Decides Not to Accept Old Paper As Part.

HEARING PUT OVER

Cardenio F. King, convicted on 27 counts in an indictment for larceny, was ordered by Judge Schofield in the superior criminal court today to furnish bail of \$35,000 at noon Saturday. Meantime he will be out on the present bond of \$25,000.

It appeared that John W. Nutter of Chelsea, and Alvah G. Wheeler of Concord, two of the sureties, were guaranteed in writing against loss to the amount of \$10,000, by Daniel A. Holmes and Stephen A. Hopkins, friends of King. Nutter and Wheeler had qualified for \$10,000 of the \$25,000 and it was necessary to get other sureties.

H. L. Baker, of counsel for the defense, told the court that Holmes had offered to guarantee for \$6000 if he would forego the other sureties. Counsel said Holmes probably felt that he agreed to indemnify for \$6000 in addition to the \$10,000, which would make the \$16,000 that he referred to when he said he was on King's bond for that sum.

Mr. Parker, senior counsel for King, was not in court. Mr. Baker felt that if the guarantee given to Nutter and Wheeler were destroyed, they would not be secured. In that event he urged the court to allow the present bond to stand.

He said the guarantee was given by Holmes and Hopkins because Nutter and Wheeler did not know King well. Now they were acquainted with him and were willing to go on his bond without any guarantee for indemnity against loss. Counsel tore up the writing in court under authority of Nutter and Wheeler.

Counsel and the court held a conference at the bench, at the close of which the judge announced that bail would be increased to \$35,000 at noon Saturday to which time the hearing was continued so that King would have an opportunity to get the new bond.

WATCH SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES

Watch services will be held tonight in a number of churches in the city proper and some of the suburbs. As usual on the last night of the year and in keeping with the custom inaugurated by Phillips Brooks 20 years ago, a service will be held in Trinity Church, beginning at 11 p. m.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, the pastor, will deliver an address appropriate to the occasion. Music will be a prominent and impressive feature, as usual. At King's Chapel at 8 p. m., the Rev. W. W. Fenn of the Harvard divinity school will address a watch service congregation. At Edward Everett Hale's former church, the South Congregational, a service will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Edward Cummings. There will be no watch service at Tremont Temple this year.

SIGHTS BURNING SCHOONER MODOC

Capt. Lawrence Devine of the fishing schooner Mildred Robinson, at T wharf today, reports that at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, 30 miles south of Monhegan, he sighted the coasting schooner Modoc burning brightly and looking as if she would soon disappear. The Modoc was abandoned and set on fire by Capt. Benjamin F. Dudley and crew, who were rescued by the fishing schooner Rob Roy and brought to Boston Tuesday night.

EIGHT RESCUED AT EARLY FIRE

Eight persons were rescued from the Bayview Hotel, a lodging house on Dorchester avenue, South Boston, which was afire early this morning. Fifteen horses in a stable in the rear of the building were removed to a place of safety. The house was numbered 129 and 131 Dorchester avenue and was owned by the Thomas Swan heirs. It was occupied by Williams Parks, proprietor of the lodging house.

Washington Mansion to Be Social Mecca

SECRETARY KNOX'S RECEPTIONS ARE TO BE MOST NOTABLE

As Head of Taft Cabinet, His Residence, Once Home of Mrs. George W. Childs, Will Attract Diplomats.

NEW YEAR GAIETIES

WASHINGTON—Tomorrow's New Year jubilation, marking the beginning of the end of the present social regime in Washington, leads to speculations regarding changes that the new year will bring in the gay life of the capital.

A landmark of the city, the former home of Mrs. George W. Childs, one of the palaces of Washington, will be a social Mecca during the Taft administration. This stately and beautiful mansion in K street has been purchased by Senator Philander C. Knox, already selected by President-elect Taft to be secretary of state in his cabinet.

As the capitoline residence of the first cabinet officer it will be the theater of some notable entertainments during coming Washington "seasons," a use for which it is well adapted. None, however, in all probability will surpass in brilliancy the fetes of future New Year's days, when its halls will be bright with the flashing uniforms of envoys from the ends of the earth.

The finest house in Washington, it is well worthy of the honor of entertaining the diplomatic representatives of all the nations of the world. With the exception of the White House reception, however, tomorrow's honors remain with Secretary of State Root, whose New Year's dispensations of hospitality will rank second only to that of the President.

When shortly before noon tomorrow a seemingly endless procession pours through the streets of Washington to demand the time-honored privilege of the American people of shaking the hand of the chief magistrate, the diplomats, favored above other guests by that good old law of hospitality that puts the stranger and alien first, no less than by the official tradition of precedence which puts envoys of friendly powers on terms of equality with the head of government, will be presented first.

A special door will be devoted to their entry and exit, a special parlor will be assigned to them, that they may be spared the crowding incident to the reception.

COOLIDGE SILENT ON RESIGNATION

Home-Coming Former Minister to Nicaragua Says the Election of Taft Pleased the Central Americans.

John G. Coolidge, who recently resigned as United States minister to Nicaragua, and is on his way to his home in Boston, is expected to arrive here today or tomorrow.

Mr. Coolidge has declined to discuss his reasons for resigning his post. In New York, where he arrived Wednesday, he said:

"I do not think I had better say anything about the causes that led to my resignation. My position in Nicaragua was that of a public servant and anything that is said as to my leaving there should more properly come from the state department, under which I served, than from me.

"Nicaraguans as a whole were delighted at the election of Mr. Taft. They feel that Mr. Taft, as President, will continue the policy of the present administration in regard to the fostering of friendly relations and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse between the United States and the nations of Central America."

It has been supposed that the reason Mr. Coolidge resigned was because President Zelaya of Nicaragua objected to the recommendations made by Mr. Coolidge for executive clemency toward certain business men of Granada who had been imprisoned after taking part in a parade in celebration of the election of Mr. Taft as President of the United States.

DINNER FOR SAILORS

The annual holiday dinner given by the Episcopal City Mission to the seamen in Boston harbor was spread Wednesday night at the Sailors Haven in Charlestown. There was a reception and the turkey dinner followed with a gathering in the concert hall where Superintendent Stanton H. King presided.



PHILANDER C. KNOX. Senator from Pennsylvania who, as President Taft's secretary of state, will entertain largely.

Although they will furnish the principal sparkle and color in the splendid moving picture, they will be first to withdraw from the scene.

The reason for the sudden disappearance of the ambassadors, envoys and ministers, charges d'affaires, attaches and diplomats generally, is that the White House reception merely ushers in the whirl of Washington New Year's day festivities, receptions, at homes and official functions, besides the opening of

HENEY TELLS STORY OF FIGHT

Prosecutor Who Cleaned Out San Francisco's Nest of Corruptionists Vows He Has Not Ended His Work.

NEW YORK—How Francis J. Heney, the indomitable graft prosecutor of the Pacific coast, the man who cleaned San Francisco, got his start, was told today in his own words during his visit to this city.

"It is funny, isn't it," said the man who uncovered the land frauds in Oregon and Washington, "to think how a fellow is pushed into a certain position. One day a friend from Honolulu came to San Francisco. He met a man with a grievance. The man said he had a case which he wanted brought which would involve an attack on a man of political prominence and that several attorneys had declined to take it. I afterward found that only two had done so. But my Honolulu friend led him to my office, telling him I would take the case.

"Really I hated to. It was one that meant a lot of work and mighty little reward. But when I heard that this client thought that all San Francisco attorneys were corrupt I got mad and took the job. It only paid me \$500. But it attracted the attention of Attorney-General Knox. He asked me to take up the Oregon land fraud cases. I did

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EXPRESS HEARING IS POSTPONED

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The hearing on the petition of the New Hampshire and the Manchester boards of trade for a readjustment of the rates of the American Express Company, which was scheduled to be resumed before the state railroad commissioners next Thursday, has been postponed, owing to the inability of J. H. Bradley of New York, general traffic manager of the company, to attend before Jan. 14.

Roosevelt To Urge That Congress Assist Italy

WASHINGTON—It is learned from an authoritative source that President Roosevelt will send an urgent message to Congress as soon as it assembles, asking for a liberal appropriation for the benefit of the Italian earthquake victims.

The American battleship fleet, now in the Red Sea, will be rushed to the scene of the disaster if the idea is acceptable to the Italian government.

FORAKER AND TAFT ABANDON THE OHIO FIELD TO BURTON

Their Withdrawal Assures Election of Cleveland Congressman to U. S. Senate—Long Contest Ends Today.

PARTY IN HARMONY

COLUMBUS, O.—Charles P. Taft and Senator Foraker both today announced their withdrawal from the Republican senatorial contest.

This insures the election of Congressman Theodore P. Burton of Cleveland to the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Foraker.

The event is hailed with satisfaction by the best people, regardless of party distinctions in the state as a victory for clean politics.

Mr. Taft's announcement came first, following an all-night conference with Mr. Burton here and would have been issued this morning, except for failure to establish telephone communication with Augusta, Ga., and with Washington.

Mr. Taft wished the approval of his brother, the President-elect, and of President Roosevelt on his step.

Accompanying the announcement was the statement that the Hamilton county delegation, which includes Cincinnati, Taft's home, will vote solidly for Burton. Mr. Taft says he withdrew for the sake of party harmony.

Mr. Taft's withdrawal was followed an hour later by a formal announcement to the same effect by Senator Foraker, who was regarded as Burton's last dangerous rival.

TESTING SAFETY APPLIANCE ACT

The United States government will proceed to trial next Monday with several cases of alleged violation by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, New York Central, Boston & Maine and the Union Freight railroads of the safety appliance act, and an attempt is to be made to collect the penalties for the alleged violations, which, in cases of conviction, would amount to many thousands of dollars.

The case will be heard in the United States district court before Judge Dodge. Philip J. Doherty, formerly connected with the district attorney's office under John B. Moran, and now in the employ of the interstate commerce commission, arrived from Washington today to aid Assistant U. S. District Attorney Garland. Mr. Garland will be unable to commence the case before the first of the week.

TRINITY CHURCH GAINS MEMBERS

The Trinity church year book just issued, states that the number of communicants is 1524, which is nearly 100 in excess of the year before. During the 12 months there were 64 confirmations, 61 burials, 55 marriages and 48 baptisms. The Sunday School consists of 487 pupils and 43 teachers and officers. Collections for various purposes during the year have been as follows: Foreign missions, \$4326; domestic missions, \$3708; parish charities, \$2422; city missions, \$2197; Easter, \$2476; Chelsea relief, \$1331.

The Rev. Alexander Mann, D.D., the pastor, reports that the missionary obligations of the parish, have more than been met. The apportionment was \$5499, and the parish gave \$6016.

OPEN HOUSE KEPT AT WILLARD HOME

Open house will be the order of the day at the Frances E. Willard Settlement Home on Chambers street Friday, when the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the home will be celebrated. At noon a lunch will be served for the benefit of the home. A children's entertainment will be presented in the afternoon and another entertainment by the young men and women in the evening.

CALL TROOPS IN KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Governor Wilson has received a request from Jackson, asking for troops. No particulars were given and the only theory is due to the release of Beach Hargis, who was allowed to leave because the jury disagreed. The request was denied temporarily.

PHILLIPS BROOKS STATUE IN BRONZE IS NEARLY READY

Being Cast From Model in New York, But Time of Delivery to Trinity Trustees Is Yet to Be Decided.

SITE IS SELECTED

Will Be Placed Just Outside North Transept of Church on the Spot Selected by St. Gaudens, the Sculptor.

The Phillips Brooks memorial statue is being cast in bronze in New York. According to those in charge of the arrangements made in Boston no definite time for its shipment to this city has been settled upon.

Immediately after the death of Bishop Phillips Brooks in 1893, the collection of a fund for a memorial to him was begun. Opportunity to contribute to the fund was offered to anyone who wished to give, but particularly to citizens of Boston, with whom Bishop Brooks was so closely identified during his 25 years' service as rector of Trinity Church.

A large sum of money was eventually raised and a committee of citizens was appointed which gave to the late Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, the commission of executing the design. He completed the work on the clay model, and his conception was approved by the citizens' committee.

The memorial consists of a life-size representation of Phillips Brooks in the act of speaking. Behind him is another figure with outstretched arms and hands placed on the bishop's shoulders. The idea is apparently that of guidance.

Recently the citizens' committee offered the trustees of the corporation of Trinity Church the care of the memorial, and the trustees have voted to accept the responsibility of finding a suitable location. It will be placed just outside of the north transept of Trinity Church, Huntington avenue, on a spot of ground selected by St. Gaudens himself. Although the parish of Trinity Church has been largely interested in the memorial since its inception, such interest is by no means restricted to the church.

CITIES MAY JOIN TO FIGHT FIRES

A score of towns and cities of Greater Boston are testing themselves in the new metropolitan fire district which has been proposed by the fire chiefs of several of the cities, and which was first spoken of by Chief Mullen of the Boston fire department after the great Chelsea fire of April 12. Briefly it is an independent fire alarm telegraph system by which one city may call aid from another without delay. The new plan calls for a system with headquarters in one of the cities, probably Boston, connected by private wire with fire headquarters in each town or city included in the district.

If a fire which is too big for any of the municipalities to handle alone the town has but to notify headquarters and headquarters will take the responsibility of calling neighboring cities. In this way much valuable time will be saved.

Twenty cities and towns in Greater Boston are included in the district and it is estimated that it would cost each city about \$800 at the start for the installation of the system.

GUILD AND PAIGE GUESTS OF HONOR

Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., and Hon. Calvin D. Paige, the latter the only retiring member of the executive council this year, were the guests of honor at a dinner tendered by Gov.-elect Eben S. Draper and the members of the council at the Hotel Somerset. Lieut.-Gov.-elect Louis A. Frothingham and the new member of the council, J. Lovell Johnson, also were guests.

The souvenirs were useful and attractive, being sealskin pocketbooks, containing the menu of the occasion and also a very pretty reminder in the form of a booklet with half-tone pictures of Governor Guild, Lieutenant-Governor Draper, Mr. Paige and Mr. Frothingham.

There was also a list of the others present, with a statement of the object of the gathering. On the back was a representation of the flag of the Commonwealth and the official coat of arms in colors.

Weather Forecast

Observations at 8 a. m. in Boston: Temperature 46 degrees; sky partly cloudy; wind west, 10 miles an hour. High tide at 5:45 a. m. and 6:18 p. m.

Following is the forecast: For New England: Fair tonight and Friday; colder, with cold wave; fresh to strong northeast winds.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Friday; moderate west winds; minimum temperature 15 to 22 degrees.

ERUPTION OF ETNA WAS PREDICTED BY PROF. F. A. PERRET

Expert on Volcanoes, Backed by Springfield (Mass.) Society, Now in Italy Intending to Study Outbreak.

AIMS TO HELP RACE

Prof. Frank A. Perret, the expert in volcanology, whose work is being supported by the volcanic research society of Springfield, is thought now to be either at the scene of the catastrophe in the neighborhood of Mt. Etna, or it at Naples.

Professor Perret went to Italy with the purpose of getting to Etna as soon as there were evidences of the volcanic activity which he had expected and had publicly prophesied.

Professor Perret has come to be regarded as one of the foremost experts on volcanoes, and his prestige is greatly strengthened by his definite prophecy of the activity which Etna is now showing.

In a letter to Treasurer Ley of the society, written at Naples, Feb. 12, Professor Perret said: "My observations show that a great eruption of Mt. Etna—probably the greatest in 300 years—is impending and this knowledge leads me to express the hope that means may be provided whereby full advantage may be taken of the extraordinary opportunities which this will offer for the advancement of the work."

The eruption of Etna last May was lighter than Professor Perret has prophesied, but he told his Springfield supporters that in his opinion this eruption was only in the nature of temporary relief and merely postponed the more violent disturbance that he considered inevitable.

It was his theory that the pent-up gases had found a temporary vent. It is Professor Perret's ambition to devise instruments which shall make it possible to foretell not only eruptions but earthquakes.

"If the San Francisco earthquake could have been foretold by 24 hours," he wrote, "the enormous fire losses, at least, could have been avoided, and it will thus be seen that this work is at the same time eminently practical, economic and humanitarian."

HENEY TELLS STORY OF FIGHT

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so at a great sacrifice to my personal practice. Then I gradually drifted into that line of work. I have had opportunity for securing facts about grafters and have been fortunate in exposing them."

Discussing the conviction and sentencing of Ruef to 14 years in prison for bribery, he said:

"I don't think Ruef's conviction is of very much importance. His confession, in which he implicates a lot of respectable business men, is vastly more important than his conviction. What good does it do to punish the 'effect' when the 'cause' is at large?"

"There would be no corrupt and purchasable political bosses if there were no corrupt and purchasable 'business men.' That is literally true. Put it down and print it. Right now in San Francisco there are about six men of alleged political strength who are struggling for Ruef's place. They don't care that Ruef's career led to the penitentiary. That is not a warning to them."

"A political boss" is merely an agent. The head of a public service corporation wants something from the public. He isn't willing to pay what he ought to pay to the public. It is cheaper for him to bribe a boss, who in turn bribes a councilman or other official who is a position to sell out the public. Primarily, therefore, the man at the head of the public service corporation is the real cause, the putrifying center."

"The 'boss' is merely the issue. As long as railroad presidents and gas and water company heads insist on getting something they are not entitled to and paying a corrupt little scoundrel like Ruef to deliver it to them, so long will there be Ruefs willing to deliver. The system will not be broken up until a few of the real offenders are put into prison."

HENEY ASKED TO SPEAK HERE.

Francis J. Heney, the San Francisco graft prosecutor, who is at present in New York city, has been invited to come to Boston and address the New England Dry Goods Association on the matter of municipal graft.

SIGNALS TO MARK NEW YEAR'S BIRTH

WASHINGTON—The naval observatory will send out four series of New Year's eve telegraph time signals, at intervals of exactly one hour, to mark the instant of the beginning of the new year in each of the four great standard time belts into which the United States is divided, namely, eastern, central, mountain and Pacific.

The signals will be transmitted voluntarily by the various telegraph companies as a matter of public interest. The first series will begin at 11:55 p. m., Dec. 31, eastern time, and end at midnight. The second, ending at 1 a. m., Jan. 1, eastern time; the third at 2 a. m., for mountain time, and the fourth at 3 a. m., for Pacific time.

List of Missing Americans In the Zone of Earthquake

The number of missing Americans who were touring the earthquake zone include the following:

Mrs. Thornton A. Greene and Miss Margaret McMillan of Fond du Lac, daughters of C. A. McMillan, furniture manufacturer.

The Misses Lillian and Elizabeth M. Wiggins, Bloomfield, N. J. Mrs. John B. Wright, Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Delart, Elizabeth, N. J. Miss May Sherman, Elizabeth, N. J. Miss Henrietta Stadelman, New Castle, Del.

William Eliot Smith, wife and daughters, Eunice and Ellen, Alton, Ill.

Dr. W. A. Haskell and his brother John, and their wives, Alton, Ill. O. Eiger and wife, Chicago.

Paul Sarber, Chicago. Dr. Charles A. Logan, Chicago. Miss Magdalena Huntley, Chicago.

T. A. Griffin, Chicago. Jacob Baur and Mrs. Baur, Chicago, who were on their honeymoon trip.

Mrs. Herbert Norris, Philadelphia. Miss Mary Moss, writer, Philadelphia.

Miss Florence Kane, Philadelphia. Miss Louise Wood, artist, Philadelphia.

Miss Frances Bockius and her sister, Bessie G., Philadelphia.

Miss Emily Vroasdale, artist, and her aunt, Miss Estelle Fagan, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Martha Kittridge, her daughters Ethel and Clarisse, and Miss Margaret Mendell, Brookline, Mass. W. W. Woodfin of Richmond, Va. Maj. Gen. Charles D. Hall, U. S. A. (retired).

MASSACHUSETTS FUND IS GROWING

Lee, Higginson & Company Acknowledge the Receipt of Nearly Ten Thousand Dollars for Italy.

The people of Massachusetts and the whole nation are responding quickly and generously to the call for aid from stricken Italy.

Among those who gave early response to the call were Kidder, Peabody & Co., \$2500; Lee, Higginson & Co., \$2500, and Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, \$500.

The following contributions are acknowledged by Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State street, Boston, who are receiving subscriptions to the fund for the earthquake sufferers:

Lee, Higginson & Co.	\$2500.00
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	2500.00
Mary Baker G. Eddy	500.00
William James	300.00
Parker, Wilder & Co.	250.00
Blodgett, Merrill & Co.	250.00
N. L. Amster	250.00
Italian Columbia Society of Boston	205.50
Francis Philip Nash	125.00
J. L. Grandin	100.00
Allison Burr	100.00
Edison Brothers	100.00
Winthrop Coffin	100.00
Charles Storror & Co.	100.00
Charles Storror & Co.	100.00
Rehew-Bradley Company	100.00
Colver Tour Company	100.00
A. N. M.	100.00
Sidney Clementson	100.00
George H. Edwards	100.00
Mrs. C. A. Codman	100.00
P. W. Emery	100.00
Miss G. C. Eaton	100.00
Maynard & Child	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Goodwin	50.00
Columbia Jewelry Company	50.00
Anonymous	50.00
D. F. Flagg & Co.	50.00
A. Friend	50.00
J. Ransbottom	50.00
Cash	20.00
Ralph Adams Cram	25.00
Nathaniel M. Safford	25.00
Nahant	25.00
George G. Crocker	25.00
Mr. W.	25.00
Franklin Frazier	25.00
Arthur P. Schmidt	25.00
Robert Sturgis	25.00
Edwin D. Mead	25.00
George A. Gordon, D. D.	25.00
Chauncey Thomas & Co.	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Vaughan	20.00
Dr. Gerardo N. Balboni	15.00
F. H. N.	10.00
Cash	10.00
Edward Briggs	10.00
Louis R. Henrich	10.00
Cash	10.00
India White	10.00
Mrs. Otto B. Colson	10.00
William S. Richardson	10.00
Brighton Congregational Junior Endowment Society	10.00
Arthur Michael	10.00
Henry Chase	10.00
S. W. Webb	10.00
S. Lewis Gillett	8.00
Carlisle Guild	10.00
Mary E. Hill	5.00
Cargill & Co.	5.00
A. Starratt	5.00
Miss Miriam B. Means	5.00
Charles E. Mills	5.00
James E. Boling	5.00
H. E. Ebyorn	5.00
Cash	5.00
Margaret Lang	5.00
Vittorio Orlandini	5.00
Miss Elsie L. Travis, Supt.	2.50
Mr. and Mrs. E. Bradshaw, Newtonville	2.00
Thomas B. Smith	2.00
H. Friend	2.00
Helen D.	2.00
Cash	2.00
J. Frank Chase	2.00
A. M. Hill	2.00
Cash	2.00
H. Friend	1.25
A. Friend	1.00
A. Friend	1.00
A. Friend	1.00
A. Friend	1.00
T. A. Priest	1.00
A. Friend	1.00
T. E. Friend	1.00
P. P.	1.00
Cash	1.00
M. G. Friend	1.00
Hundreds of other subscriptions have been received and will be acknowledged as soon as possible.	

Gardiner M. Lane, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American National Red Cross, acknowledges the receipts of the following contributions for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in Italy:

Lee, Higginson & Co.	1500.00
Mrs. Robert S. Russell	100.00
Reggie B. Thayer	65.00
David W. Cheever	25.00
Ellen Hammond	10.00
A. G. C.	5.00
Mrs. R. M. Stage	5.00
S. E. L.	5.00

Latest Story of Great Earthquake

(Continued From Page One.)

fore night it is expected that 60,000 of the survivors will be landed in that city. Every facility of the city has been taxed to the utmost, but so many sick and injured are being taken there that it is feared it will be impossible for the authorities to care for all.

The number in urgent need of help is roughly estimated at 100,000. Ten per cent of this number, or 10,000, it is believed, will yet succumb to their injuries and the frightful exposure to which they have been subjected.

The government adheres to its estimate of 120,000 dead and divides them as follows:

Messina, 50,000; Reggio, 40,000; Monte Leone, 1800; Santa Eufemia, 1500; Baginara, 1000; Gazziri, 1000; Palmi, 600; Seminara, 400; other towns and country districts, 24,000.

The press estimates put the number all the way from 150,000 to 200,000.

It is estimated by some that the dead in Messina alone are 90,000, yet this number would mean 70 per cent of the population had perished and this is believed to be exaggerated. The same thing holds true with regard to Reggio, where estimates of the dead run as high as 60,000.

Despatches from the stricken districts continue to raise the fatality figures. Government officials here express the belief that the awfulness of the disaster had so numbed the people as to render them unable to give definite information.

Appeal for Aid Is Issued by Italian Ambassador

WASHINGTON—Baron Mayor des Planches, Italian ambassador to the United States, has issued a proclamation to the Italian people in the United States appealing to them for aid for their suffering countrymen in the earthquake region.

Following is a translation of the proclamation:

"Italians of America:

"The disasters of Calabria and Sicily must join our souls in a thought of love for the great ancient mother country deprived of so many of her sons; in a thought of complete sympathy with our brothers afflicted by so many trials."

"Members of one great family, let us show that the misfortune of our fellow-countrymen is felt by us deeply and sincerely. Let us show this not by vain lamentations, but by material assistance."

"Italy has supported other grievous trials and risen from them. She now again, thanks to the intelligent willingness and concord of her people and of her august ruler, embarked as always, in a pilgrimage of mercy."

"It is the quality of the strong to gather fresh energy from reverses. Upon the ruins of Messina and Reggio soon there will flourish again in the pride of new life, cities more prosperous and beautiful."

"The Italian nation is hardened to blows and does not lie down under them."

"Meanwhile, if in such a grave moment anything can soften the acuteness of our grief, it is the sympathy of the civilized world and the generous feeling of brotherhood manifested toward Italy and the Italian people by the great American nation."

"In heartfelt sympathy."

"The ambassador of His Majesty, 'BARON DES PLANCHES.'"

"Washington, Dec. 30, 1908."

Baron des Planches received the following cablegram from the Italian minister of foreign affairs:

"According to the latest information the effects of the earthquake have been terrible. Messina, Reggio and many other places of less importance in the surrounding territory have been almost swept out of existence. It is not yet possible to ascertain with precision the names or number of victims."

The ambassador showed both by speech and action that he was deeply affected by the news of the earthquake.

"It is a terrible thing," he said, "it is probably the worst catastrophe of its kind that ever befell the white race."

"The loss of life was greater, too, than it would have been if more buildings in Italy were constructed largely or altogether of timber. But stone and brick are used almost exclusively, so that when the walls fall there is little chance of escape for those in the buildings."

Parliament Plans a Tax on Nation to Aid Survivors

ROME—Parliament will meet in extra session as soon as the king returns from the scene of the disaster, to frame special measures bearing upon the relief of the sufferers and the national recovery from the terrible loss sustained.

The most important act contemplated is the levying of special taxation for a period of five years, and the increase in railroad rates.

The earthquake sufferers are to be exempt from this action and from all taxation for a long term. It is also planned to raise a 2 per cent national loan.

Since the repair of the official seismic recording apparatus which was practically wrecked Monday morning, 95 fresh shocks have been registered, several of them of a severe nature.

The need of food in Messina is still desperate.

Bodies carried to sea by the tidal wave are beginning to be washed ashore from the strait and hundreds are floating on the surface and lining the shores. The towns where the refugees are now arriving report the greatest difficulty in inducing the survivors to accept the

Naval Supply Ship Rushed To Feed Stricken Italians

NEW YORK—Commander Huse of the navy supply ship Celtic received orders from Washington this afternoon to sail at 2 p. m. and at full speed for Italy, the scene of the earthquake. The Celtic has on board 6000 and odd tons of fresh beef, mutton and poultry, medicine, clothing, etc. The supplies were originally intended for the sailors of the fleet now circling the globe and were to be delivered at Gibraltar until orders were received today changing her sailing destination.

shelter of houses, on account of prospect of another collapse.

So far approximately 100,000 refugees have embarked in warships from Sicily and Calabria.

Sixteen battleships and cruisers are now on the scene and France has started five additional battleships from Toulon.

Ships navigated the strait of Messina today without difficulty. The pilots had to pick a new course and proceeded with the utmost caution. While the course of the strait has been materially changed, it is believed that it will be more easily navigated hereafter. It is believed that the channel has been deepened by the seismic disturbance.

The extent of the second series of shocks has not yet been definitely announced. The sudden increase in the estimate of the dead has given rise to the fear that the shocks of Wednesday may have proved far more disastrous than at first suspected. Reports from Messina today make no especial reference to the disturbances, other than to say that many tottering walls were shaken down.

As most of the survivors were enduring the exposure rather than re-enter the ruins of their former homes, it is not believed that Wednesday's quake claimed many victims except among those imprisoned in the ruins.

Fires are again blazing in many parts of the city.

Earthquake Was Recorded by Instrument at Harvard

The earthquake in Italy and Sicily was apparent in Boston for 13 minutes, and the tremors were prolonged for over an hour, according to the seismograph at the Harvard University seismographic station, in the basement of the geological division of the university museum.

The seismograph rests on a concrete pier, which runs deep into the earth below the level of the building's foundations. Its poise is so delicate that the slightest tremor of the earth beyond the normal causes the needle to deviate from the straight line which it scratches across the surface of the smoked paper revolving beneath it.

"Whether the shock would be perceptible to people in this neighborhood I really couldn't say," stated George R. Mansfield, instructor in geology in Harvard, who calculates the records of the instrument. "The needle moves six-tenths of an inch, but this apparatus magnifies the shock a hundred times."

The powder explosion the other day moved the needle only one-fifth as violently as the Sicilian shock. However, the severe effects of the powder explosion were doubtless caused by displacement of the air, not by earth motion.

"What occasioned the shock we can, of course, not definitely state. The geological theory is that the earth's crust is cooling and shrinking. The explanation follows that a crack occurred in the surface. The reported length of this fissure in Sicily would seem to preclude the belief of a volcanic eruption. It is more reasonable to suppose that Mt. Etna happens to be located along this fissure."

"The first tremor, according to our record, began at 11:39 p. m., our time, and lasted for seven minutes. The second tremor lasted for eight minutes, when the principal shock began. This was at 11:54."

Wave Flooded Reggio to Depth of Thirty Feet

MONTELEONE, Calabria—The tidal wave that swept into Reggio flooded the city to a depth of 30 feet above sea level.

Some of the houses along the water front were swept from their foundations and dragged out to sea. Twelve miles of the railroad near Reggio was destroyed.

It is said that Messina was blotted out to an accompaniment of wails of anguish, but Reggio disappeared in silence and without a cry.

Practically all the students at the Reggio College perished. The little village on the heights above Reggio alone escaped destruction. The chateau of Reggio is a heap of ruins.

The prison collapsed and all the convicts, estimated at number 1800, lost their lives.

Rushing Fleet to Sicily to Offer Aid Is Probable

WASHINGTON—The American battleship fleet may be hurried to the relief of the Italian sufferers. The fleet is expected at Suez, Jan. 3, and will sail at Port Said. It will enter the Mediterranean about Jan. 5, and under ordinary speed could reach Messina, Sicily, in four days.

Reports from the stricken district are to the effect that one of the great needs is ships to carry away the injured and

homeless, and men to help in exploration of the ruins for bodies, as well as to police the towns and assist in sanitary measures.

Admiral Sperry's fleet will be able to land at least 12,000 men to assist in this work. The fleet's arrival in that part of the world is regarded as most opportune and will enable the United States to give in the most effective way practical demonstration of friendship and sympathy toward the stricken Italy.

Boston Is Urged to Give to Fund by Mayor Hibbard

Mayor Hibbard in support of Governor Guild's call for aid to the Italian victims has sent out to the people of Boston the following appeal:

"The action of Governor Guild in appointing a committee to secure financial relief for the sufferers from the earthquake in Italy should secure immediate support from the people of Boston. I would urgently appeal to all citizens to forward contributions to the treasurer selected to receive such funds, Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State street."

"Boston has always been foremost in matters of a similar nature, and should respond nobly to the present call."

"G. A. HIBBARD, Mayor."

Hub Relief Committee Repeats Call for Funds

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Italian relief fund met today in the council chamber at the State House. The committee was in receipt of information which confirms them in the opinion expressed in their appeal that the extent of this calamity had at least not been over-estimated, and in all probability is not yet fully realized. They repeat that the need for generous contributions is imperative.

Canopic Will Transport Supplies to Italy Free

It was announced at the White Star Line offices this morning that the steamer Canopic which sails for Genoa Saturday will transport free any supplies offered for the relief of the sufferers in the Sicilian earthquake.

The Massachusetts general relief committee expects to send by the Canopic huge quantities of food and clothing.

It is stated that contribution of supplies for relief under these conditions is not contrary to the statement of Maj. Henry L. Higginson, treasurer of the relief committee, that money is preferable to supplies.

Taormina, Tourist Resort, is Untouched by Quake

ROME—Late reports confirm the fact that Taormina was almost entirely untouched by the earthquake. Only the famous Hotel San Domenico, occupying the old Dominican convent, was damaged.

Special effort was made all through the day and night to learn the fate of Americans and English in the earthquake zone, but for the most part the efforts were in vain. Little can be ascertained.

Nearly Quarter Million Dead, Declares Consul

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Italian consul here estimates the number of dead in Sicily and Calabria at 240,000.

"I make this statement," he said, "on official messages received from my government and from what I know of the nature and extent of the devastation. The exact count can never be known, but I am positive that scores of small places that have not yet been reckoned in the estimates have been swept out of existence."

Opens Venetian Palace in Boston to Aid Victims

Announcement is made today that Mrs. John L. Gardner will throw open her home, Fenway court, on the evening of Jan. 9 for the production of amateur theatricals for the benefit of the earthquake victims in Italy.

She has offered the use of her magnificent gothic room, never before opened to the public, and the play to be presented will be in French, by friends of Mrs. Gardner.

The attendance will be limited to 150 persons and the tickets will be sold at \$10 each. They are to be obtained on written application to Mrs. Gardner with check enclosed.

Sisters of Boston Men in Italy Reported Safe

Francis Lee of Chestnut Hill, whose sister, Anna Lee, was at Taormina at the time of the earthquake, and of George Porter Fernald, a Boston architect, whose sister, Josephine Fernald, owns a villa at Taormina, have been relieved by the despatch from the American ambassador at Rome that no casualties have been reported from that place.

LYNN CALLS QUAKE MEETING.

Mayor Thomas F. Porter of Lynn has called a meeting of the citizens of Lynn to meet at the city hall Saturday morning at 11 a. m. to devise ways and means to relieve the distress of the sufferers by the Italian earthquake. The first Lynn donation to the fund was made this morning by a Grand Army veteran, who deposited \$1000.

Boston's New Traffic Rules In Brief

Delivery of coal, ice, barrels and kegs and collecting of ashes and waste restricted between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Washington and Tremont streets, between Haymarket square and Elliot street and Court and Boylston streets.

DRIVERS MUST

Keep to right and close to curb. Turn to left when overtaking vehicles.

Keep to right when meeting vehicles.

Keep 10 feet apart at crossings. Be over 16 years of age. Obey orders of policemen, regardless of traffic regulations.

DRIVERS MUST NOT ALLOW TEAMS TO

Interfere with pedestrians at crossings.

Stand within 10 feet of street corners.

Stand on or cross a sidewalk. Obstruct other vehicles in street more than five minutes.

Be backed to curb except when loading or unloading.

Be left unattended in any street more than five minutes unless weighted, then not more than 20 minutes.

Police, fire department, emergency repair wagons, U. S. mail vehicles and ambulances shall have right of way at all times.

Teamsters to be allowed one week, beginning tomorrow, to become familiar with the new regulations.

OPEN NEW CLUB HOME TONIGHT

Program of Singing by Apollo Club and Addresses by Members of the Organization Mark the Event.

The Boston City Club, located at 9 and 11 Beacon street, celebrates the opening of its renovated home tonight. The club-house during the last four months has been reconstructed, and the two houses have been practically made into one. Walls have been removed, rooms have been created, and by the removal of the fifth floor, a high-studded auditorium has been made, with a seating capacity of 450.

Ten private dining rooms have been arranged, 17 sleeping rooms and two banquet halls, in addition to the main dining rooms. By the increased room thus secured, the main dining room has a seating capacity of 300. One of the large banquet rooms has a seating capacity of 155. One of the prominent features of the club-house is the grill room on the first floor, with a seating capacity of 100. The private dining rooms have a seating capacity varying from 8 to 85, or a total of about 170.

From the first floor, on which are situated the lounging rooms, billiard room, library and grill room, we ascend by a new broad staircase to the second floor, where are located the kitchens, banquet hall, main dining rooms and private dining rooms, to the third floor, where are located private dining rooms, sleeping rooms and apartments for the house help, and to the fourth floor, where the auditorium and other sleeping rooms are located.

The membership of the club has increased from 500 to

Leading Events in Athletic World—Fine New Baseball Park

PRESIDENT DOVEY EXPECTS TO MAKE SEVERAL TRADES

Boston National League Baseball Club Owner Still Considering Trade Which May Involve Dahlen.

TO BUILD UP TEAM

Expectations are now rife as to what trades will be made by President Dovey of the Boston Nationals at the coming meeting of the baseball men in Cincinnati next week. That no trades will be made until he has held a consultation with his new manager is assured by a statement given out Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. Dovey said:

"When I parted with Bowerman in New York, I told him to go ahead and make any deals he thought would help the Boston team and that I would stand for his play when the final decision was called for.

"I have very little information as to the players Bowerman has been trying to get, but from his request that I meet him in Cincinnati I take it that he has been busy. As President Elberts of the Brooklyn Club will be in Cincinnati at the same time it is possible that the Dahlen matter will be talked over. Bowerman feels very friendly toward Dahlen and will do everything he can to help a good fellow out. Dahlen is very anxious to accept the management of the Brooklyn club.

"Clark Griffith will be in Cincinnati at the same time, and no doubt would like to make a few trades that would strengthen the Cincinnati club. Bowerman and Griffith have some trades on that I will know all about when I reach Cincinnati."

The fact that Bowerman is anxious to secure Mowrey of the Cincinnati team suggests the possibility that a three-cornered deal may be made in which Mowrey, Dahlen and some Brooklyn player will figure. If Elberts secures Dahlen he will have to give up some player other than one of those he has already named. As Cincinnati is short catchers, having only McLean and Pearce, Elberts may give up one of his.

President Dovey has been busy examining past schedules and the allotment of opening and holiday dates for his club. There has been too much Brooklyn in the Boston assignments in recent years and Mr. Dovey is anxious that the schedule committee shall recognize this fact and make a shift to his advantage.

As ex-manager Kelley has asked Herman to bring his case against the Boston club before the national commission, which also meets the first of next week, President Dovey will be on hand to state his side of the case. President Pulliam of the commission was a witness when Kelley signed his contract with the Boston club and he has come out as standing by it.

BOWLERS MAKE SOME NEW MARKS

Tuttle of Newtowne and the Boston Athletic Association Roll Some High Figures in Matches.

Records were broken in the bowling matches of the Gilt Edge League Wednesday night. The new team honors went to the B. A. A. five, which made a total of 2748.89 pins better than the previous record which was made by the same team. Tuttle of the Newtowne Club five rolled a remarkable string of 277. The single string was an exceptional one and his score sheet read as follows: 30, 30, 30, 28, 20, 20, 30, 30, 29. He bunched five strikes to start with, hit a spare, bunched four strikes and finished with a 9 box.

The score in the Boston A. A.-Dudley match was:

BOSTON A. A.			
Hill	144	204	183
Skinner	179	167	167
Almsworth	179	213	100
Harriman	182	145	154
Legate	197	187	175
Totals	903	976	809
DUDLEY			
Parker	144	171	105
Holland	169	177	187
Plimpton	139	195	147
Harriman	180	209	175
Simon	177	217	178
Totals	828	909	852
GILT EDGE LEAGUE			
Arlington Boat	792	834	830
Newtowne	824	850	848
AMATEUR BOSTON PIN.			
Arlington Boat	497	518	445
Hill	486	493	490
NEWTON LEAGUE			
Neighborhood	836	837	780
Allston Golf	787	753	812
Riverside	824	850	848
North Gate	799	921	735
Hunnwell	850	800	913
Newtown Boat	748	786	798

WAGNER TO START MARDI GRAS RACE

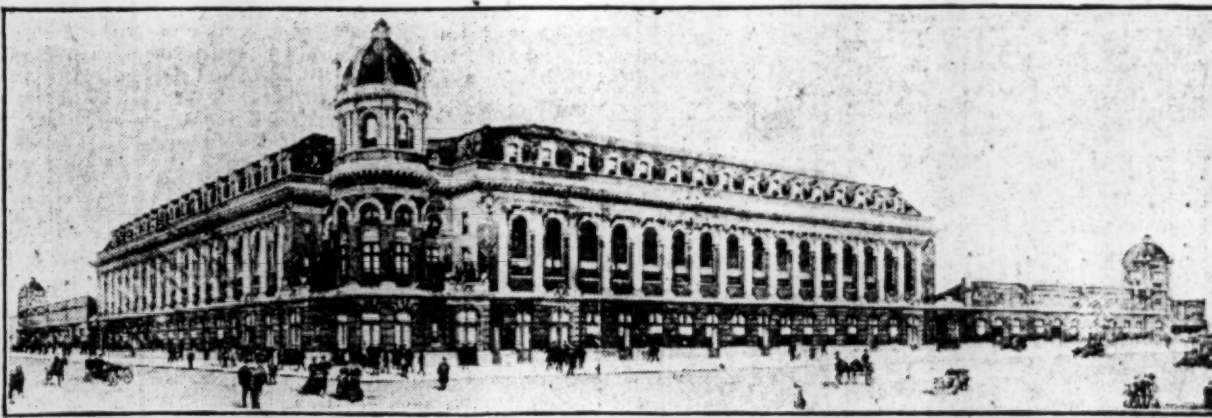
NEW YORK—Fred J. Wagner, the official starter of the American Automobile Association, who has occupied this position in all the big races in this country, is to act in a like capacity at the three-day automobile racing contests to be held in connection with the New Orleans Mardi Gras carnival on Feb. 20, 21 and 22. He is also to look after the New York entries for the various races, the principal of which will be a 24-hour struggle.

It is announced that absolute assurances have been received that, besides America, Italy and France will be well represented in the long contest. Special trains for those caring to attend the races will be run from the West and New York to New Orleans, such as were operated for the big road races at Savannah last month, it is said.

Hockey Scores

Harvard 5, Latin and Rindge 5.
Dartmouth 3, Brae-Burn 1.
Arlington H. 1, Wakefield 0.
Yale 4, Pittsburg 2.
N. Y. A. C. 5, Harvard 2.

Finest Baseball Park In America



GRAND PAVILION AND BLEACHERS FOR PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM.
Built of brick with terra cotta trimmings in French renaissance style.

SKIING EVENTS FOR FEBRUARY

ISPEMING, Mich.—Feb. 22 is the date which has been fixed for the next annual championship ski-jumping tournament, and this place has again been selected.

Great preparations are being made to perfect the long Ispeeming slide so that contestants will have every opportunity to either equal or excel the record figures of 138 feet, made by Lief Berg of Norway on a Switzerland course two years ago.

Other contests of a similar kind are scheduled preparatory to the Ispeeming meeting, the dates being as follows: Chippewa Falls, Wis., Jan. 24; St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 31; Colfax, Wis., Feb. 6; Eau Claire, Wis., Feb. 6 and 7, this being the national tournament; Stillwater, Minn., Feb. 9; Duluth, Minn., Feb. 12; Superior, Wis., Feb. 14; Munising, Mich., Feb. 19.

AUTO COURSE AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It is said that a corporation in this city will soon begin work on the Narragansett Park track for an automobile course, to cost \$50,000. It is said further that \$20,000 has already been spent for cement, which will be used on the mile circuit and the banking of the turns.

SEBRING NAMED FOR BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—James Sebring, the former outfielder of the local National League team, is being mentioned as the possible manager for next year. Sebring has been playing with the Tri-State League and must be reinstated by the national commission before he can again play in the major leagues. The question is to be brought up at the Cincinnati meeting Jan. 4.

ADKINS TO COACH TRINITY

DURHAM, N. C.—Merle Adkins, formerly a pitcher for the Boston Americans and last year with the Baltimore Eastern League team, has been appointed coach of the Trinity College baseball team for 1909.

MANY CLASSES IN KENNEL SHOW

Bench Show Committee of the New England Club Announces Dates and Prizes for Next Exhibition.

At a meeting of the bench show committee of the New England Kennel Club, held this week, the arrangements were completed for the 25th annual dog show, to be held in Mechanics' building Feb. 22, 23, 24 and 25. The committee voted to award about \$5000 in cash prizes and 400 medals for the 450 different classes. In addition to the cash and medal prizes there will also be classes in which ribbons will be awarded.

At the meeting the new system of benching, which will be tried for the first time, was gone into, and the contract made for the erection of the new benches. The premium list will be ready for distribution about Jan. 15.

CUP STAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA

PINEHURST, N. C.—R. H. Gwaltney of the Essex Country Club, Wilmington, won the President's cup in the holiday week golf tournament Wednesday, defeating R. E. Sprone by 2 up. The consolation went to Capt. R. B. Parrott, U. S. A., winner of the qualification trophy, who defeated C. B. Hudson of the Rochester Country Club, 1 up.

HENLY RACES BEGIN JULY 6

LONDON—July 6, 7 and 8 are the dates named by the management committee of the English Henly regatta for next year's races. They have also announced that races will be held July 5, should there be entries enough. The committee also decided that foreign crews are to be eligible, with the distinct understanding that entries may be received only from those who belong to an association having a working agreement with the committee of the Henly Royal Regatta.

BIGGEST BATHTUB IN SEATTLE HOME

A. H. Anderson, Millionaire Logger, Is Having One That Weighs Three Thousand Pounds Put In.

When Emperor William of Germany ordered a pure porcelain bathtub 7 feet 6 inches in length, it was thought he established a record. But in Seattle Alfred A. Anderson, the millionaire logger, is installing the largest porcelain bathtub in the world, which is two inches longer than the one made for the Kaiser, says the Seattle Times.

At Mr. Anderson's home, 718 Minor avenue, a crew of men have been at work for two weeks preparing the bathroom, which is 19 by 16 feet, and 11 feet high. The floor is to be done in mosaic, while the walls and ceilings are of the finest Alaska marble. The walls are slabs of marble 6 by 11 feet and reach from floor to ceiling. The ceiling is selected marble panels.

The bathtub itself is 46 inches wide, and some idea of its size may be gained when it is said that a very good quality of the standard size bathtub, 4 feet 11 inches by 2 feet, weighs 375 pounds. The porcelain tub being put in for Mr. Anderson weighs 3000 pounds.

Instead of faucets, push buttons are to be used for turning on hot or cold water. All the trimmings will be silver plated white metal. The trimmings of the dressing table, shaving table and towel racks will be of sterling silver, fancily wrought. The outfit will run up into the thousands, the entire equipment being a special order placed in New York.

CHALLENGES OTHER ENTRANTS

PHILADELPHIA—W. C. Longstreth of the Longstreth Motor Company has entered two cars in the Quaker City Motor Club's New Year's endurance run from this city to Wilkesbarre and return. He also challenges the other entrants to a match contest. The conditions are that one car shall be nominated to compete with one of the Maxwell entries which shall be named previous to the start.

RICE CHESS CUP BELONGS TO U. OF P.

Pennsylvania Players Now Sure of Permanent Possession of the Triangular Chess League Trophy.

NEW YORK—By winning both of their games Wednesday in the semi-final round of the Triangular Chess League, the team representing University of Pennsylvania, obtained permanent possession of the handsome Rice cup which has been in competition ever since the league was formed. In order to own it permanently, one college had to win it three times and this is the third victory for Pennsylvania.

The games were played in the rooms of the Rice Chess Club, and the result in the semi-final gave Pennsylvania a score of six straight wins, and put the team in the position that it still will have the lead and victory, even should Pennsylvania lose both games in the final round today.

The games which decided the tournament were played by Hughes of Pennsylvania against Perkins of Cornell and by Whittaker of Pennsylvania against Freeman of Cornell. The round closed with the scores for Pennsylvania 6 points and for Brown and Cornell 1½ each.

Capt. L. W. Stephens of the champion Princeton team witnessed the play, and after Pennsylvania's victory was won issued a challenge on behalf of Princeton to play Pennsylvania a match on two boards Friday and Saturday. Pennsylvania wished the match made for three boards, but Princeton could not be sure of having a third player present. Cornell and Columbia will play on six boards at the Rice Club today.

POLO TEAM FOR LYNN

LYNN—It is probable that Lynn will be in the American polo league within the next two weeks. The New Haven franchise will probably be transferred to this city by Manager Bone. Negotiations have been in progress between F. J. Leonard of the Lynn baseball team, Manager Johnson of the Casino skating rink, and Manager Bone. Bone tried to sell his franchise to Leonard and Johnson, but they did not consider the proposition as the team must be transferred to some Massachusetts city and Lynn looks the best. It is probable that the transfer will be made within the next two weeks.

Basketball Results

Pennsylvania 37, Carnegie Tech 26.
Everett H. 118, Chelsea 15.
Hyde Park H. 25, Revere 21.
Westfield H. 31, Rindge M. T. S. 9.
Somerville Y. M. C. A. 31, Everett 24.
Newton Y. M. C. A. 35, Winthrop 29.

WANDERERS AGAIN CHAMPIONS

MONTREAL—The Wanderers of this city have again won the ice hockey championship of Canada by defeating the Edmonton team by a score of 13 to 10. Each team won one contest, but the Wanderers scored the biggest total.

NEW YORK BASEBALL CLUB HOLDS UNIQUE RECORD

During Six Years It Has Used Over Ninety Players and Only Three of Original Team Left.

TRIED 33 ONE YEAR

Although the New York Americans have not yet been able to make a record as the victors of the American League pennant, they have established one that will probably stand for a number of years. Since their organization in 1902 this club has used in championship games almost 100 players. The exact number who have been on the pay-roll from 1903 to 1908 inclusive, is 94. In this number there were 39 pitchers, 15 catchers, 24 infielders and 16 outfielders. All that is left of them is nine players, several of whom will be turned adrift before the opening of the next championship season. Of the original team only Chesbro, Keeler and Conroy are still members of the club.

Of the 65 who were released, traded or sold, 26 are still members of major league teams, though two of these, Griffith and McGuire, no longer play ball. The largest number of players tried in any one season was 33, which was in 1907. Both in 1905 and 1908 32 were played.

A splendid team could be made up of the men whom Manager Griffith thought it wise to trade, sell or release. This team could have McGuire as its leader; Howell, Powell, Hughes, Tannehill and Moore as pitchers; Jacklitich and Thomas as its catchers; Stahl, Williams, Yeager and Unglaub as infielders, and Dougherty, Hahn and Hoffman as outfielders. For substitutes there would be Courtney, Osteen, Anderson and Niles.

CLOSE HOCKEY GAME EXPECTED

Technology opens her hockey season this afternoon at the Brae-Burn Country Club rink in West Newton by playing Dartmouth. The Tech team have only had a week's practice, but Captain Kelly is very confident of victory. With the exception of Sloan, who is an old Arlington High School veteran, all this year's team were members of the crack Technology team of last year. Last year it won every game except the ones with Yale and Princeton, which were played at the St. Nicholas rink in New York.

FIRST DEFEAT FOR HARVARD

NEW YORK—The Harvard hockey team suffered its first defeat of the season Wednesday night at the hands of the New York A. C. seven. It was the fastest game seen in this city this year. Two halves of 15 minutes were played and the New York team scored 5 goals to Harvard's 1.

STRIKING CHANGES IN ARMY UNIFORMS AND ARMAMENTS

Since Spanish War Number of Men Has Increased and Khaki and Fur Coats Are Part of Soldiers' Clothes.

Many and striking changes have occurred in the army, its personnel, uniform, armament and equipment since the outbreak of the Spanish war in 1898, and a comparison of the conditions existing then and now may prove interesting to those who have entered the service in recent years.

When war was declared on April 26, 1898, the authorized enlisted strength of the army was 25,000 men, the line consisting of 10 regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of artillery and 25 regiments of infantry, the various staff departments having about half their present strength.

Today the authorized strength is 70,000, the line including three battalions of engineers, 15 regiments of cavalry, six regiments of field artillery, 170 companies of coast artillery and 30 regiments of infantry. In the staff departments there are about 4500 men; the hospital corps has about 3000; 50 companies of Philippine scouts and the Porto Rico regiment of infantry bring the total strength up to 80,000 men, approximately, says Army and Navy Life.

Varying climatic conditions have called for suitable uniforms, and this necessity has been met by the adoption of uniforms for stations in the tropics, and others for comfort "where winter wraps the polar world in snow." Thus we have the white and cotton khaki uniforms in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, while the buffalo overcoat, fur cap and gloves offset to some extent the rigors of an Alaskan winter. Even at home more attention is now paid to the requirements of the ever-changing seasons.

MRS. WASHINGTON AS A HOUSEWIFE

Preferred Living at Home to Taking Field and Did Not Concern Herself With Books or Politics.

"I am afraid the modern woman of advanced ideas cannot approve of Martha Washington. She went North to join the troops when they were in a safe place for the winter, and when her husband told her to come, she went South again when the campaign opened in the spring," writes Gailard Hunt in the Century. She heard many cannon shots in the distance, but she had no ambition to share her husband's dangers, if he did not wish it.

"She was a loyal patriot. She held, in fact, the same views as her husband, George Washington, and held them because he held them.

"She thought he was the greatest man in the world—as, indeed, he was—and that the life of the wife of a Virginian planter was the best life a woman could lead. She lost no sleep in studying the problems which were vexing philosophers and statesmen.

"Her character was high, her intelligence sound, and her temper masterful. Nobody at Mt. Vernon disputed her sway, nobody laughed at her, and every body held her judgment in respect; yet she never made a bright or witty remark and hardly ever read a book except her Bible and a few books of religious devotion. She knew all about the management of a large household, could play upon the spinnet or harpsichord, and could work in worsteds in all sorts of stitches, but of book education she had very little."

VERMONT MARBLE FOR NEW YORK

EAST DORSET, Vt.—The contract goes to the Manchester Marble Company here for furnishing the marble to be used in the construction of the New York Education building at Albany, a \$4,000,000 structure. Approximately 150,000 feet of marble will be required to fill the contract, which is for \$300,000.

ARIZONA NATURAL BRIDGE LARGEST OF KIND IN WORLD

Gigantic Structure of Stone Is Situated One Hundred Miles South of Jerome, Writes Duluth Engineer.

SCOUT LIVES NEAR

A gigantic natural bridge situated in the wilderness of Arizona and possessing even more marvels than the natural bridge of Virginia is described by Dwight E. Woodbridge, a Duluth mining engineer, in the Minneapolis Journal. Not only is this bridge a natural wonder, but its span and width are so great that its floor has been converted into a truck garden. The bridge is 100 miles south of Jerome. Travelers who frequent that part of the country pass within a few miles of it without visiting the natural wonder.

Mr. Woodbridge stopped at the bridge while on a horseback trip through that section of the country. At the edge of the bridge he found a cottage occupied by an old Indian fighter who went there several years ago and cultivated the few fertile spots in the canon. While there Mr. Woodbridge was served with a meal which was raised in the garden on the bridge.

For length of span, this bridge eclipses the Virginia bridge, or any of the other natural bridges in America. Its span is more than 200 feet and it stretches across a branch of the Verde river, which rushes through the gorge 200 feet below. The bridge is about 180 feet in width, the floor being as level as that of a bridge built by man. Along the sides of the stream which runs below are dozens of springs from which warm water flows continually. The spot is 100 miles from a railroad.

FOREIGN TIMBER MAKES ENGLAND'S SAW MILLS IDLE

Piers Heaped With Manufactured Product, Including Ready-Built Houses, From Scandinavia.

BLAME FREE TRADE

LONDON—British tariff reform advocates point out in the great piles of manufactured lumber on the London piers what they call a striking example of the damage done the industries of the United Kingdom by free trade.

Whereas formerly it was the custom for foreigners to send their timber here in its rough state it is now exported in large quantities in a manufactured state from Norway, Sweden and the other countries.

Those who wonder why sawmills are disappearing in England and so many British workmen are out of employment might do well to visit some of the great docks in London, where they will see joinery boards of all thicknesses, floorings and matchboards ready for fixing.

These are tied in bundles, branded with the buyer's name and shipped to England in "shooks," so that all that has to be done on arrival is to drive in a few nails with a hammer.

There are mouldings, balustrades, window sash and wooden houses complete. Even the waste material is dumped down into England in the form of wood wool, and the very sawdust is mixed with a glutinous substance worked up with cement and exported as blocks for paving purposes.

That the evils of dumping in the timber and other trades are now being appreciated by the producers of this country is evident from recent by-elections, but there is another striking development in the timber import trade.

The Model "M" White Steamer

Is the Most Luxurious Car on the Market

The Luxury of the White Steamer is Unequaled by Any Other Machine

There is no car, however expensive, which has better upholstery, better springs, or better finish. Owing to the compactness of the mechanism, the body is much more commodious than in any car of similar wheel base (122 inches). Few other makes have such a liberal tire equipment (36x4 on the front wheels and 36x5 on the rear wheels).

The luxury of any car, however, depends largely upon its riding qualities, and here the White is "in a class by itself." It is the only car where starting and changes of speed can be effected without jerks or jolts. It is the only car which runs noiselessly under all conditions. It is the only car which is free from vibration, because it is the only car where the power is applied evenly and continuously, and not spasmodically.

Just as our Model "M," priced at \$4000, is the most desirable of the higher-priced cars, so our Model "O," at \$2000, predominates among moderate-priced machines.

Demonstrations by Appointment.

The White Company

Telephone Back Bay 4160 320 Newbury Street J. S. HATHAWAY N. E. Manager

NEW BEDFORD MILL PREDICTS HUNDRED PER CENT. DIVIDEND

Dartmouth Manufacturing Company Shows Signs of Amazing Prosperity—Will Increase Capital Stock.

EARN BIG SURPLUS

NEW BEDFORD—A stock dividend of 100 per cent for the stockholders of the Dartmouth Manufacturing Company of this city is predicted, although an allotment of \$50 a share was declared recently in addition to the regular dividend of \$16 for the current year. A meeting of stockholders has been called for next Tuesday for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from \$600,000 to \$1,200,000.

In 1907 the mill paid \$16 regular dividend and a \$50 extra. This year the annual statement showed a surplus of over \$800,000 and the valuation of the plant figured about \$5 a spindle.

The mill has \$450,000 worth of bonds issued, and the last annual statement showed that \$175,000 had been set aside toward the payment of the bonds, and a reserve fund for depreciation of \$175,000.

Since the beginning of 1907 the Dartmouth mill stockholders have received in cash \$132 per share, and if the stock dividend plan is carried out, and there is every reason to believe that it will be, it is anticipated that the market value will be maintained at about \$200 a share.

Walter H. Langshaw, president of the corporation, is credited with having turned one of the most brilliant feats in mill finance that New Bedford has ever witnessed.

It is reported that he holds 3200 shares of the stock of the mill, and that his check for the recent extra dividend was \$160,000.

Some of this stock he purchased when the mill was young, but a large amount of it was bought at from \$200 to \$340 a share, the latter figure being the last price bid.

He will have a margin of 800 shares under the new condition.

RUEF MUST SERVE TIME, SAYS HENEY

Prosecutor Declares It Is Bigger Men in the Grift Combination in San Francisco that Are Wanted.

NEW YORK—Abraham Ruef will serve his maximum sentence of 14 years in the penitentiary was the substance of the confident comment of Prosecutor Francis J. Heney in New York, when informed of the successful prosecution. "But Abe Ruef isn't the most important," said Heney. "Neither is Schmitz, the former mayor. Patrick Calhoun is the man we are after."

"It is always the business man in politics who commits the greatest crime. They are actuated by a desire to exploit the city and tempt such men as Ruef and Schmitz with profitable returns. It is obvious that the business man must be kept behind the scenes and it is this condition which creates a place for such men as Ruef and Schmitz."

"Pittsburg could well afford to let every one of her accused councilmen be bathed in immunity to insure the conviction of one banker. The councilmen and politicians were simply the agents of the men higher up, who tempted them with rich returns for faithful service." Prosecutor Heney will return to San Francisco in time to be present at the opening of the trial of Patrick Calhoun, the street railway magnate.

FIRE APPARATUS FOR DOVER POINT

DOVER, N. H.—The recent fire at Dover Point, which destroyed the residence of Senator E. C. Pinkham, caused the city council to make some move for the purchase of fire apparatus and accordingly the committee on fire department made a purchase of a chemical engine for use in that locality. The apparatus arrived a few days ago and was found to be damaged, and will be shipped back to the cognate.

FIND TWO GUILTY OF SMUGGLING

After deliberating for nearly 10 hours, the jury which heard the cases against Capt. Harvey C. Daly and Philip M. Springer in the United States district court, on charges of conspiring to smuggle Chinese into this country, returned a verdict of guilty against both defendants. The verdict was received by Judge Dodge at 8:30 Wednesday evening. Attorney Harvey Pratt for the defendants signified his intention of filing exceptions and Judge Dodge granted him time in which to do so. Captain Daly is at liberty on bail, but Springer was committed to the Charles-street jail for want of bondsmen.

VALUE OF THE NEWSPAPER AS AN AID TO THE HISTORIAN

William Nelson in Address at Washington Cites Interesting Facts of the Revolutionary War—J. F. Rhodes Says Papers Are More Reliable Than Supposed.

WASHINGTON—The American Historical Association held its final session in this city preparatory to proceeding to Richmond, Va., where it met jointly with the American Political Science Association last night.

A vast mass of first-hand historical information about revolutionary times especially was pointed out by William Nelson of Paterson, secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, in his paper on "The American Newspapers of the Eighteenth Century as Sources of History."

Mr. Nelson quoted the famous historian, George Bancroft, as having exclaimed to him: "But you cannot write history from the newspapers." It was his own opinion, Mr. Nelson said, "that the historian who ignores that field will miss a great and invaluable mass of material."

Mr. Nelson went on to describe the papers of the early part of the 18th century beginning with the Boston News Letter of 1704. "What a vivid picture of everyday life during the times that tried men's souls" is presented by the newspapers of the day," said Mr. Nelson. "The official reports of events, carefully written and revised at leisure, have pruned out of them the little human touches that appeal to the heart."

"One of the most soul-stirring episodes of the outbreak of the revolution was the carrying of the news of the battle of Lexington by relays of swift messengers from Boston to Savannah, the account of the battle being received for the successive messengers. It was like the bearing of the fiery cross through the highlands of Scotland, with its summons to arms."

"Gaiety, 'Senex,' 'Hortentius,' and 'True Patriot,' 'Farmer,' 'Freholder' and other writers of the day found expression in long-winded articles—almost as extensive as a modern presidential message, but by no means as lively—sometimes criticizing the army, but more frequently the Legislature, and proposing all sorts of Utopian remedies for bettering the times, removing the financial stringency, making the poor richer and the rich poorer, and, in short, for making everybody happy."

"Committees of citizens in various counties adopted resolutions: fixing the prices of labor and of the staple commodities; but the laboring man and the owner of the commodities refusing to avail to sell at these prices, the schedules had to be revised from time to time, while the flat continental currency constantly depreciated in value."

"The newspapers of the day showed that the election and inauguration of Washington was hailed by the newspaper writers as the inauguration of a new era for the republic. One can see an increased confidence in the stability of our institutions indicated by the exploiting of new enterprises in manufactures, commerce and in the settlement of the frontiers, all of which, Mr. Nelson said, were cleverly advocated by enthusiastic and skillful newspaper correspondents."

"The editorial, up to that time practically unknown, now gradually made its appearance, at first in the shape of a modest paragraph, suggesting some course of action or criticizing what had been already done or proposed."

"Toward the close of Washington's second administration we find the newspapers taking opposing sides in politics, indicating a positive and distinct cleavage in party lines."

Taking as his subject "The Use of Newspapers for the History of the Period from 1850-1877," James Ford Rhodes said:

"The attitude of society to the newspaper is unsympathetic and this affects to some degree the feeling of American historians when they consider the use of newspapers as historical materials, leading them to adopt an apologetic tone in justifying their employment."

"Taking the newspaper for what it is, with its virtues and its limitations, it seems curious that an apology should be necessary for its use as historical material. For it is contemporary, written without knowledge of the end, and its aim is to print the news which is present politics. If its relation is colored by honest or dishonest partisanship, that may be easily detected."

"For the history of the decade of 1850-60, newspapers are indispensable to get at all the facts, to go to the bottom of things and to portray the changing public opinion which is a prominent feature of those 10 years."

"A modern newspaper statement, though probably true, if quoted in a book as testimony, would be laughed at; but the letter of a court gossip, if written some centuries ago, is thought good historical evidence. When we test newspaper evidence as we do all other evidence, taking into account the general situation, the surrounding influences and the individual bias of the journalist, we shall find it excellent authority, contributing to a vivid narrative. This is especially so for the decade of 1850-60, when it is well worth while to have the statements and opinions of such great journalists as Greeley, Dana, Bryant, Bigelow, Raymond, Webb, Bowles, Thurlow Weed, Schouler and Mead."

Mr. Rhodes summed up his paper with the concluding remark: "The duty of the historian is not to decide if the newspapers are as good as they ought to be, but to measure their influence on the present and to recognize their importance as an ample and contemporary record of the past."

TAUNTON COUNCIL BILLS IMPORTANT

Measures Up for Decision on the Last Meeting of the Year May Settle Municipal Controversies.

TAUNTON, Mass.—The city council of 1908, following custom, will meet in joint session on the last night of the year to clean up the files in preparation for the inauguration of the new city government. At this meeting, three of the most important measures which have been before the body this year will come up for disposal. It is a situation unprecedented in this city, where the files as a rule are cleared well in advance of the final meeting.

The most general interest is in regard to an order now standing at a second reading in the common council for an appropriation of \$50,000 to be raised by the issue of bonds for the payment of bills in the street department, which is claimed by Mayor Crossman, were contracted by Superintendent of Streets John Curtin contrary to the mayor's expressed wishes and without authority from any committee. The committee on finance placed at the disposal of the street department a sum smaller by several thousands of dollars than usual.

The regular appropriation became exhausted and work in the department was practically stopped. Superintendent Curtin consulted legal authority and then resumed operations. During the year, \$37,000 has been placed at the disposal of the street department, in addition to the nominal regular appropriation referred to above. Of this amount, \$12,000 was for the payment of back bills bequeathed by the city council of 1907, and therefore not applicable to this year's needs.

The order has been adopted by the aldermen, and has passed one reading in the common council.

The problem of a new central police station comes before the council in identical the same situation. The order calls for a \$30,000 loan. It has passed the aldermen, and will come before the council for its final reading.

NEW DOVER MINISTERS.

DOVER, N. H.—Next Sunday will see two new pastors occupying pulpits in two of the leading churches of the city, they being the Rev. E. W. Pond of Windsor Locks, Conn., successor to the Rev. George E. Hall, D.D., of the First Congregational Church, and the Rev. Albert E. Kenyon, successor to the Rev. Frank H. Chase of the Washington Street Free Baptist church.

BIG NOVA SCOTIA DEAL IN LUMBER

Syndicate, on Terms Arranged in England, Take Over Four Hundred Thousand Acres and Eight Mills.

HALIFAX, N. S.—One of the biggest lumber deals in the history of the Maritime provinces has been put through in England. Under it the properties of the Alfred Dickie Lumber Company in Nova Scotia pass to an English syndicate, headed by Sir Thomas Trowbridge, the chief promoter of the Blackstock steamship enterprise from Ireland to Canada. The price for the properties, which include 405,000 acres of timber lands and eight mills, is \$1,567,500.

The deal was put through by the Royal Bank of Canada, which practically has been managing the property for a year or more and which has a claim upon it of nearly \$1,000,000, including interest.

The purchasers are to build a line of railway from Halifax eastward to Guysboro and the Strait of Canso. This railway will tap all the properties, except that at Tusket, in the western part of the province, and will be subsidized by the government. The Tusket property consists of 60,000 acres and is disposed of at a rate of \$6 an acre.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK

40 Water Street, Boston

Total Assets

Nov. 27, 1908

(at last Comptroller's call)

\$94,991,148.92

Solicits accounts of merchants, partnerships and corporations. Especial attention given to medium and small accounts.

TAFT TO DISCUSS CABINET MATTERS WITH CANDIDATES

Loeb, Hitchcock and Knox All to Be At Augusta—Official Family to Get Free Hand From Next President.

SENATE'S OPINIONS

WASHINGTON—Mr. Taft has sent for Secretary William Loeb Jr., to go to Augusta, for a conference, and Mr. Loeb will go some time this week. At the White House it is said that the purpose of the trip will be the completion of the Taft Panama itinerary, but the prevailing opinion here is that it is the desire of Mr. Taft to take up with Mr. Loeb certain cabinet matters, and perhaps to ask him to accept a seat himself at the cabinet table. In other words, Washington believes that Mr. Loeb will know, as the result of the Augusta conference, whether he is to be a part of the Taft administration.

Mr. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican national committee, is now in Augusta, probably to discuss cabinet matters with his chief, and next week Senator Knox, who is to be secretary of state, is to see him on the question of diplomatic and cabinet appointments. In all probability Mr. Hitchcock will be compelled to resign his place as chairman of the Republican national committee before the Senate will consent to confirm him as postmaster-general. This word comes from prominent members of the Senate of both political parties, who say that as a member of the President's cabinet is the servant of the whole people he should not hold at the same time the chairmanship of a great political party campaign committee.

When George B. Cortelyou entered the cabinet as postmaster-general he was chairman of the Republican national committee, and the Senate confirmed him, but it was with the understanding that he was to resign his political place. This he did, but it was not until about a year after his going into the cabinet. The Senate resented this slowness of action on Mr. Cortelyou's part, and its leading members are now saying that they do not purpose being caught in the same way a second time. Mr. Hitchcock must sever his connection with the campaign committee before the Senate consents to his confirmation as a member of the Taft cabinet.

It is understood here that Mr. Taft will delegate considerably more authority to his cabinet than has been delegated to it by Mr. Roosevelt, who has been the cabinet as well as President. Mr. Taft has recently remarked to several of his friends that it will be his purpose to develop big men in his cabinet and give them the largest possible latitude.

They will be really in charge of their several departments and will not be expected to consult the President on matters of mere routine or detail. All these matters are to be kept away from the White House, and all the new President will want to know about will be matters of larger interest and importance. Mr. Roosevelt has on numerous occasions gone over the heads of his cabinet officers and taken up official questions in the several departments without consulting the heads of those departments. The only exception to this rule now in the cabinet is Elihu Root, secretary of state, and Mr. Roosevelt began by attempting to go over Mr. Root's head. One morning the secretary came to his office and learned that the President overnight had sent various important telegrams to American diplomatic officers in Europe. There was a prompt call at the executive offices by Mr. Root, resulting in an understanding that the President was to indulge in this practice no further. The alternative was Mr. Root's resignation.

When Mr. Taft was secretary of war the President allowed him pretty free hand, but nearly all the other cabinet officers under the Roosevelt administration have been scarcely more than clerks to the President. It is this system which Mr. Taft desires to change, making the position of cabinet member more dignified and more important than it has been for some time past.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMESTIC

NEW YORK—It is reported that James Stillman has resigned as president of the National City Bank.

DAYTON, O.—Orville Wright will sail from New York Jan. 5 to join his brother in France.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—At a meeting of the Associated Academic Principals of New York state a committee was appointed to appeal for legislative abolishment of Greek letter fraternities in high schools of the state.

WASHINGTON—The President has ordered a general court martial for Jan. 8, when Maj. Francis P. Fremont will be tried on the charge of having made false statements.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Thomas B. Dunn of Rochester, the recently-elected state treasurer, has taken the oath of office.

NEW YORK—The advent of the new year will be announced tonight in Times square by the falling of a ball of fire on a flagstaff of one of the neighboring skyscrapers.

NEW YORK—At a directors meeting of the International Paper Company resolutions for the conservation of forests were adopted.

NEW YORK—The Lincoln Hospital and Home is raising \$500,000 for a Lincoln memorial.

NORFOLK, Va.—The cruiser Montana will leave Hampton roads Jan. 1 under sealed orders.

NEW YORK—It is proposed to organize here the Aerial Navigation Company of America, with a capital of \$50,000,000. The company expects to build airships 700 feet long, with accommodations for at least 100 persons.

RICHMOND, Va.—Prof. C. H. Haskins of Harvard read a paper on "Normandy Under William the Conqueror," before American Historical Association.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Erie Railroad Company asks permission of the public service commission to issue \$30,000,000 in 5 per cent collateral gold bonds.

SAGE'S TRUSTED CLERK RETIRES

NEW YORK—Charles W. Osborne, who for 30 years was associated with Russell Sage in the management of his Wall street business, and who, since Mr. Sage's demise in 1906, has acted as attorney for the estate, retired from active business today.

Mr. Osborne's work for the Sage estate has been to look after the securities and other negotiable property. It was on Jan. 2, 1877, that Mr. Osborne took a position in Mr. Sage's office. He has often told on that morning he struggled through snow knee deep to get to the office early, only to find that Mr. Sage was down ahead of him. He came to be described by Mr. Sage as his "able and trusted assistant."

NEW YORK—William B. Dickson has been elected first vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Newberry has abolished general muster, formerly required by navy regulations.

WASHINGTON—Tang Shao Yi, a special ambassador from China, will visit in Boston and Springfield.

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company has placed an order for 15,000 tons of steel rails.

ROANOKE, Va.—This city has joined the no-license class and 42 saloons will be closed in 90 days.

NORFOLK, Va.—The collier Arbenla has sailed to meet the returning fleet, carrying to it a cargo of Christmas presents.

FOREIGN

NASSAU, N. P.—The Elder Dempster steamer, Dahomey, has run ashore at Elbow Cay.

PARIS—Street traffic here is almost at a standstill on account of a sudden downfall of snow.

LE MANS, France—Wilbur Wright remained in the air for nearly two hours here in an attempt to make a new record for the Michelin cup. He was obliged to stop on account of the intense cold.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Douma has balked at the disposal by public sale of oil-bearing tracts of land in Baku province.

DUBLIN—The Irish party will decide its future policy on the Irish land bill at a national convention to be held at the Mansion House Feb. 9 and 10.

CARACAS, Venezuela—W. I. Buchanan, the special commissioner of the American government to the government of Venezuela, has arrived here from La Guayra.

SUEZ—The American supply ship Culgoa is here ahead of the world-circling battleship fleet, which is expected to arrive Jan. 3.

STOCK EXCHANGE TO SIFT FAILURE

A meeting of the creditors of H. W. Poor & Co. has been called at the offices of the firm, 33 Congress street, on Dec. 30, at 3 p. m., by James F. Jackson, the assignee and trustee of the concern.

Despatches from New York are to the effect that it is generally understood that the failure of H. W. Poor & Co. is to be made the subject of a searching examination by the governing committee of the stock exchange.

The committee desires to know why the withdrawal of all the members of the firm, for it is claimed that exchange officials were as much surprised as anybody to learn the firm consisted only of H. W. Poor at the time of the assignment.

CLOSED TEXTBOOK LIST IS RESULT OF SCHOOL POLITICS

It Means the Elimination of All Competition After the Adoption of the Chosen Volume.

SURRENDER RIGHTS

The closed book-list is the "business-political" system par excellence of the public schools. It means the elimination of all competition after the adoption of the book. Every scholar in the state must use the prescribed book. There is no alternative.

This system is bad enough in itself. But if it were possible to change the books each year, by adopting new publications, the result could be tolerated. The closed list, however, carries with it what are known as periods of exclusive adoption; that is, books are adopted for exclusive use for the periods of four, five, six or even eight years. During that period no changes can be made, no new books added, no old ones dropped.

The book firms that get these contracts have a monopoly of the sale of books during the period of adoption, writes S. Roberts in the Housekeeper. There is only one book in each subject, or one book for a grade; it is the only one that may be used in the schools of the entire state for from four to eight years.

The state completely surrenders its right to improve its school books during that period, bars out all other companies from the field, and prohibits the children from using the later and newer books, no matter how superior they may be. Consequently, these state adoptions are very valuable—they are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the firms obtaining them.

The profits on each book may be small, but who would not be satisfied with small profits if each child of the state contributed his mite? As the alderman said when making his sixth speech on the same subject: "I am a man of few words, but I say them very often."

It is surprising to note the long list of states having "exclusive state adoptions." They are Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, South Dakota, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and California.

In most of these states, adoptions are made for the entire state; in a few, for counties. In all these cases, however, adoptions are exclusive and are made for a considerable number of years.

BALL FOR LYNN BOYS' CLUB.

LYNN—A charity ball will be held in Casino hall New Year's evening under the auspices of the federated women's clubs of this city, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the maintenance of the Boys' Club of Lynn.

J. G. Small & Co.
New England's Popular Cloak Store

523 and 525 Washington St., Boston — 24 Faubourg Poissonniere, Paris

OUR ANNUAL January Clearance Sale

Is now going on. All our Garments have been marked

$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Less Than Former Prices

Suits	Silk Dresses and Gowns	Waists
69.00 to 79.00, now..... 39.00	15.00 to 25.00, now..... 10.00	1.50 to 2.50, now..... .79
49.00 to 59.00, now..... 29.00	25.00 to 39.00, now..... 15.00	2.50 to 3.00, now..... 1.49
39.00 to 49.00, now..... 25.00	39.00 to 45.00, now..... 19.00	3.00 to 4.00, now..... 1.98
29.00 to 39.00, now..... 19.00	45.00 to 59.00, now..... 25.00	4.00 to 5.00, now..... 2.98
19.00 to 29.00, now..... 10.00	All our 29.00, 39.00 and 45.00 lingerie dresses marked at 10.00.	Also one odd lot of waists that were 1.98 to 3.98, now 59c.
Also about 17 imported models from 59.00 to 139.00; all marked at 25.00.	15.00 20.00.	
Skirts	Petticoats	Coats
3.98 to 4.98, now..... 2.98	1.50 to 1.98, now..... .98	7.50 to 10.00, now..... 4.98
4.98 to 6.00, now..... 3.98	3.98 to 5.00, now..... 1.98	10.00 to 13.50, now..... 6.98
6.00 to 7.50, now..... 4.98	5.00 to 6.00, now..... 2.98	13.50 to 19.00, now..... 9.00
7.50 to 10.00, now..... 5.98	6.00 to 7.98, now..... 3.98	19.00 to 23.00, now..... 12.50
10.00 to 15.00, now..... 7.50	7.50 to 10.00, now..... 4.98	All our evening capes and coats marked at half-price.

All our Furs and Fur-lined Coats, also Scarfs, Muffs and Sets, marked about half their former price

J. G. Small & Co. 523-525 Washington Street

SULTAN, SHORN OF HIS POWER, WEAKENS UNDER NEW REGIME

Abdul Hamid, Once Despot Over All Classes, Excites Pity at Opening of Modern Turkish Parliament—Bows Abjectly to the Will of the People.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—Nothing could be more characteristic of the birth of free Turkey than the manner of the one-time tyrant at the opening Dec. 17 of the second Turkish Parliament. Abdul Hamid's reputed assurance and craft completely left him in the critical hour. From the moment he entered the assemblage of notables and dignitaries from all parts of the Levant he was unable to conceal his pitiful confusion. The silence which intervened between his entry and the reading of the speech from the throne was most painful. The Sultan was leaning forward on his sword, his white-gloved hands tightly gripping the hilt. His eyes sought the ground. Finally the grand vizier handed the speech from the throne to the palace secretary to be read. During the reading the Sultan only raised his eyes, and looked about him.

After the deputy of the sheriffs of Mecca had said the prayer, Abdul Hamid turned twice in a helpless fashion, as if not knowing what to do, and finally murmured a few words which at first were supposed to be the oath he was to have taken, but which were simply a few conventionalities expressing his "joy." He thereupon left the assembly, and soon afterward returned to Yildiz.

Never was there a more perfect picture of a despot cowed by the will of the people. And though this submission was not shared by his sons, who accompanied him, yet there was no defiance in their attitude. It was noted that his favorite son, the blond and chubby, Burhaneddin, looked rather German, and other touches about them evidenced the Sultan's German leanings.

If others expected to see at least an outward survival of the master, the present and former grand viziers, Kiamil and Kuchuk Said, knew the very hour in which the despot broke down. It was the evening of July 23 last, when a council of ministers was summoned to consider the demands and threats of the third army corps at Salonique and Monastir. Ferid Pasha, the all-powerful Albanian, had been dismissed from the grand vizierate, and Kuchuk Said had been made grand vizier, with Kiamil Pasha as his adjutant.

As is customary, the Sultan sat in one room and the ministers assembled in another, while the notorious Izzet Pasha, his Arab favorite, carried the communications back and forth. The problem by that time had narrowed down to the two alternatives—either submit and grant the constitution or fight and shoulder the responsibility of war between Mussulman and Mussulman. The ultimate problem was thus a religious one, and of the very gravest character, as the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the expounder of sacred law, hastened to declare. Search in the latter, the "narai," at once revealed the fact that the demands of the rebels for the "Meshveret" or right of consultation were directly in conformity with the Koran, so that the Sultan's sovereign authority would be forfeited from the moment he ordered Mussulmans to oppose force to Mussulmans, whose demands were not at variance with the law.

Said and Kiamil, supported by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, thereupon drew up a resolution advising his majesty to revive the constitution of 1876 without delay. Izzet was called and handed the document to his master, who up to then had strongly inclined to sole reliance on his Kurds, Arabs and Albanians.

What passed between the two in that special hour probably never will be known, but after some time Izzet reappeared and said: "It is well, you have permission to withdraw, all except Said Pasha."

Said waited on, for over an hour. In that hour he grew to be a free man. When Izzet came back and told him that Abdul Hamid would not require his presence further that day, the little man rose to the height of that solemn hour and refused to go until the Sultan had accepted the ministerial resolution. The terror in which he, like the rest, had stood of the tyrant, left him forever while, a solitary sentinel of the Ottoman people, he was awaiting the last word spoken under the tyrannous regime.

Izzet returned with the words: "His majesty bids you take the necessary measures," and a few hours later the guns of Stamboul thundered forth the birth of free Turkey.

OTTAWA'S "BOARD OF CONTROL" UP FOR INDORSEMENT

It Has Kept Disbursements Within Appropriations and Made Placing of Responsibility Possible.

SHOWED NO FAVORS

OTTAWA.—For a year this city has been experimenting with a system of civic government which includes a "board of control" as its new and important feature, and the coming elections, Jan. 4, will indicate whether or not the community considers it to have been a success.

The idea was introduced by Alderman Robert Hastey, previous to the last election, and being endorsed by the citizens, four controllers, including Mr. Hastey, were elected for a one-year term.

These men have not shirked the work entailed by the new system, 80 regular meetings having been held and many informal ones.

During their year of "control" the city has kept its disbursements within the appropriations, and despite increased obligations, there is no deficit for 1908.

Partiality shown to special districts under the former system has been largely obviated by the board of control and a more equitable distribution of improvements assured.

Another point in its favor has been that the responsibility for the disposition of funds cannot be so readily ignored. The controllers are held directly responsible to a degree impossible with a large body of aldermen.

One of the four men forming the board was nominated by acclamation as mayor for the coming year, and the three others renominated for the position.

The election of Charles Hopewell as mayor, after his year on the board of control, is calculated to strengthen the new system and give its second year's application a better opportunity than had its first, for demonstrating its relative value in comparison with previous methods.

THINKS DARWIN DISLIKED POETRY

Well Known Writer Says Profundity of Great Evolutionist's Thought Along Certain Lines Barred All.

I do not think that Darwin ever had a profound interest in poetry; the scholarly temperament was too strong in him. The historical plays in which as a school-boy he took "intense delight" probably interested him in the main as stories, says E. B. Titchener in the Popular Science Monthly.

On the other side, I think that Darwin's poetic leanings were much more pronounced and much more persistent than those of the average scholar. By his own unconscious confession and by the evidence of his written works his mind was leavened with poetic feeling; all through his mature life he is ready with quotation when the occasion calls; and the very poignancy of his regret for the loss of poetry witnesses to his poetic endowment.

It was not that addition to study brought with it an atrophy of the higher aesthetic tastes. It was rather the fact that an aesthetic power distinctly above the average, though not of the first rank, was left by the demands of an absorbing pursuit upon a frail constitution to show itself out unguided and to show itself as best it might. The cry that Shakespeare is intolerable is the cry of a man to whom Shakespeare is familiar from cover to cover, and for whom Shakespeare might under other circumstances have been a source of never-ending delight.

NEW LANGUAGE IS CONDEMNED

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Modern Language Association of America at its 26th annual convention heard Prof. Theodore W. Hunt of Princeton University declare that the mechanical, artificial or purely conventional character of preferred universal tongues, such as Esperanto and Volapuk, prevents them from representing the most vital and essential relation of thought and language. He said:

"Whatever purely commercial or utilitarian purpose they may serve, they can never rise to the plane of language as the expression of thought for the highest ends, the outward revelation of the innermost mental and spiritual self. For this reason, if for no other such language codes and schemes can never compass the area of universal speech and meet the deepest needs of man as a thinker."

SUNDAY SCHOOL RECORD BROKEN

GLOUCESTER, N. J.—An event of unusual interest occurred at recent exercises in the First Presbyterian Sunday school when illuminated, engrossed testimonials were presented to William H. Brown and H. Augustus Brown, brothers, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Brown, for attendance every Sunday for 20 years, which is a record probably unrivaled in the state. The pastor, the Rev. John M. Davies, made the presentation speeches, declaring that any Sunday school could well be proud of having two members with such a record.

Four sisters of the young men, who are Mrs. Mamie Marshall and the Misses Abbie, Olive and Grace Brown, also have records of faithful attendance ranging from 11 to 18 years, and each of the six brothers and sisters wore the gold medal given by the school when each reached the 10th year mark for perfect attendance.

This doubtless is to a certain extent due to the position of Gloucester House, the headquarters of the American embassy, which occupies so prominent a point in Park lane, opposite the most fashionable entrance to Hyde park.

The lovely new house which Anthony Drexel has just completed is perhaps one of the most perfect in all points from the marble steps of its entrance to its topmost room.

Dr. Drexel has for years been making a collection of rare old tapestries which are now beautifying the halls and rooms of No. 22 Grosvenor square.

Some of the finest of these are in the marble finished hall, with its magnificent staircase, which is all furnished in the Louis XIV. period.

On the entrance floor are two delightful reception rooms, one of them having, among other treasures, a beautiful old writing bureau with a large clock set in the top, which Mr. Drexel got at Fontainebleau, its duplicate, and the only other of its kind, being in the British Museum.

A very quaint piece of furniture is the old carved four-poster bed in Mrs. Drexel's bedroom, which was brought from Portugal while the family were traveling in that country. Mr. Drexel's room is all complete in early English inlaid furniture, even to the bedstead, and the charming L-shaped dining room is of the Chippendale school.

Treasures of art, both in painting and sculpture, abound everywhere, one beautiful Venus in marble being the gift of Mrs. J. H. Smith.

A curiousity that attracts great interest in the Carnegie museum is a clock of the "grandfather" type so perfectly preserved that it appears almost like a masterpiece from a modern clockmaker's shop.

But it is really 220 or more years old and it was only by approaching it closely that observers could detect evidences of the weight of years bearing on the finely colored mahogany.

The clock is an heirloom and was restored after five months' patient work.

PORTLAND FIRMS SENDING LUMBER TO NEW ZEALAND

Shipments in January to Antipodes Will Be Large Because of Demand for American Wood.

COAST TRADE BRISK

Lumber will be taken from Portland, Ore., to New Zealand by the Norwegian steamer Elsa, an old trans-Pacific trader, which is chartered for that purpose by the Pacific Export Lumber Company. She will arrive for January loading, and her cargo will comprise 2,800,000 feet of fir, which will be discharged at three ports there. The steamer is about due at Vancouver, B. C., from Java, with a cargo of sugar. As soon as it has been discharged, the big tramp will clear for Portland, says the Telegram, Portland, Ore.

W. D. Wheelwright of the Pacific Export Lumber Company has received advice that it is not at all likely a law will be enacted in New Zealand imposing a duty on Oregon lumber. Such a proposal was recently made to the premier, but it appears that such an act would prove unpopular to the majority of the people. Consequently the agitation in this direction has about ceased.

In the last two years a big commerce has been built up between the Pacific coast ports and New Zealand. The lumber shipments to that section were so heavy as to cause some apprehension among the business interests of the Antipodes. It was thought that the lumber industry of their own country would fail to be fully developed in the event that steps were not taken to curtail the exports from Oregon and Washington.

In January lumber carriers engaged in the offshore trade will be rather numerous in the Willamette and Columbia rivers. Word was received by Taylor, Young & Co. that the British steamship Boverie has been substituted for the Gymerie to load lumber at Portland for transportation to Singapore. The Boverie is scheduled to reach here about Jan. 10. She has capacity for handling more than 3,500,000 feet of lumber, and it is understood that she will go out loaded to capacity. Only one third of her shipment will be delivered to importers at Singapore—the balance will be taken to other parts of the far east.

The British steamship Tweedale will also be in the river next month loading lumber for Australia. She will also clear with something like 3,500,000 feet of fir. Several sailing vessels will also be in the harbor to receive cargoes of lumber for Europe. Among them are the French bark Allee and Eugene Schneider.

ALABAMA GOES DRY AT MIDNIGHT

MOBILE, Ala.—Tonight at midnight the saloons of Alabama will be placed under the ban and after that hour it will be against the law to sell liquor within the confines of the commonwealth. The general opinion is that the liquor men will observe the law to the letter in most of the cities.

The liquor interests are preparing to contest the constitutionality of the statute and a fund to carry the fight into the highest court of the land if necessary is being raised.

One question is how Alabama is to fare when the revenue now derived from the liquor traffic is cut off.

MINISTER GIVES ALL FOR BIBLES

NEW YORK.—When the will of the Rev. James Chrysal, an Episcopal clergyman, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Egan of Hudson county, the fact was disclosed that the testator devised all his moneys in bank to the American Bible Society for the purchase and distribution of copies of the Bible and the New Testament to the Mohammedans and heathens of the world.

All his books, bookcases, manuscripts and copyrights go to the Astor library in New York city.

RICH MAN'S WILL BENEFITS NEWARK

NEWARK.—The will of Amos H. Van Horn gives to the city of Newark a monument and two statues. One is to be a soldier's and sailor's monument, built in Military Park, for which \$100,000 is bequeathed. Two other bequests of \$25,000 each provide for a statue of Abraham Lincoln for Lincoln Park and a statue of George Washington for Washington Park.

Nearly 100 bequests for charitable purposes are made, aggregating \$300,000, and personal bequests amounting to \$150,000, mostly in amounts ranging from \$15,000 to \$100,000. He left no immediate family. The estate is valued at \$650,000, practically all of which is realty.

ESTATE GOES UP IN VALUE.

As a result of information received by City Treasurer Joseph S. Pike of Somerville from the state tax commissioner, the estate of Charles Williams, Jr., will be taxed for \$1,308,000 instead of \$25,000, which has been the amount assessed for several years.

KHEDIVE OF EGYPT APPOINTS A CHRISTIAN AS HIS PREMIER

Boudros Pasha's Appointment to Highest Dignity Raises No Protest Among Mohammedans—Blow to Pan-Islamism in Country of the Nile.

CAIRO, Egypt.—The Khedive's recent appointment of the Christian Copt, Boudros Pasha, to the highest dignity, that of prime minister, failed to call forth the expected storm among the fanatic Mohammedans of the Nationalist party. This has caused universal surprise among observers of Egyptian affairs, both Christian and Mohammedan. Does it mean that the Nationalist party has abandoned its distinctly pan-Islamic trend?

The question is of much more than local interest, for it involves not only the position of the 600,000 Copts—i. e., the Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians—and of the 100,000 foreign residents, but the whole connection between Egypt, Turkey and England. The fact is that the Nationalists' loud professions of loyalty to the Sultan and their desire to maintain intact their relationship with Turkey are a thing of the past. The enthusiasm for the Turkish connection has cooled from the moment despotism gave way to constitutionalism in Constantinople. How profoundly that change affects the Nationalist cause may be gathered from the proposal made by some of the extremists that the connection be severed altogether.

Lord Cromer, in a masterly speech at an "at home" of a London club, placed the matter in a perfectly clear light when he stated that the first effect of the fall of despotism in Turkey was to give a knock-down blow to pan-Islamism in Egypt.

While the Copts number only a little over 600,000, against 9,000,000 Mohammedans, composed of native fellahs and descendants of the Arab invaders, with a sprinkling of Turks who still constitute the ruling class, it must be borne in mind that these Copts are descended from the Christians of Egypt who refused to embrace the religion of their Mohammedan conquerors. Although a small minority, they cannot be overruled by the Mohammedans under a future parliamentary regime any more than the interests of Europeans can be ignored.

THREE CHURCHES COMBINE FORCES

Methodists, Presbyterians and Lutherans in Dakota Town to Use One Edifice and Employ One Pastor.

PARKSTON, S. D.—The Methodist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran churches of this place have entered into a combine for mutual protection. Neither church is strong enough to stand alone, but it is thought that one church made up of the three congregations can get along swimmingly. Accordingly the three boards of directors have signed articles forming a "trust."

The three churches agree to have a common place of worship at the Methodist church building, which is the best in the city, and to employ only one pastor. Thus the salaries of two preachers and the maintenance of two church buildings—estimated at \$3000 annually—will be saved.

There has been some trouble in deciding whether a Methodist, a Presbyterian or a Lutheran minister shall be selected to preside over the new church of three faiths.

Some argued that a Methodist should be selected as the Methodists predominate in numbers and the Methodist building will be used for the services in the future. In fact many things are happening which the signers of the trust agreement did not anticipate. There is much rivalry as to who shall lead the choir, there being three applicants.

HARRIMAN TO CHECKMATE HILL

NEW YORK.—Stirred by the encroachments of the Hill interests in the South, through the acquisition of the Colorado & Southern and the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroads, E. H. Harriman is reported as having opened negotiations simultaneously with the Kansas City Southern and the M. K. & T., contemplating the transfer of traffic between the Union Pacific and gulf ports.

NOTICE

On and after January 1st, we will offer our Entire Stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FURS at a Genuine Reduction Sale

15% to 30%

To realize the genuineness of this Sale one must be shown the merchandise, which is noted for Style, Quality and Workmanship.

We cordially invite your inspection.

JACKSON & CO.

126 Tremont St. . . . Boston

Macullar Parker Company

SPECIAL NOTICE

Our Winter Mark Down Sale, which commenced Monday, Dec. 28, is being continued

and we are offering the small and broken lots in our Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Departments at reduced prices.

Men's Overcoats and Suits marked down to \$15, \$20 and \$25.

400 WASHINGTON STREET

LYNN PROPOSITION CALLS FOR SERIES OF TRADE SCHOOLS

Shoe Men and Citizens Want Salem, Beverly, Peabody and Danvers Each to Provide Instruction.

PUPILS EXCHANGED

LYNN, Mass.—A proposition is being agitated by shoe manufacturers and citizens of this city, which if successfully carried out will result in cooperation between the cities of Lynn, Salem and Beverly, and the towns of Peabody and Danvers in establishing industrial trade schools, one in each place and which may be patronized reciprocally. The proposition is that Lynn establish a shoe trade school for the district, Salem a leather trade school, Beverly a machinery trade school.

This arrangement would enable each community to concentrate its efforts on a particular school, thereby giving the best education in that particular trade, and also making for the future a higher grade of workmen in these important manufacturing branches.

Primarily an industrial school is established for the particular needs of a city, but it may prove advantageous for the industrial schools of the city to accept pupils from the surrounding towns upon payment of a tuition fee just as high schools in cities now accept pupils from nearby towns upon the same basis.

It is held that by cooperation the district may be greatly benefited, and it is possible that the idea may be carried out even more extensively and over a larger territory. The Essex County Board of Trade will have its attention called to the matter and be requested to lend its efforts toward the fulfillment of these plans.

LONDON SEES BIG CULLINAN JEWELS

Many of the public are now availing themselves of the opportunity of seeing the two Cullinan diamonds which are on view in the Tower of London. They are exhibited immediately in front of the model of the Koh-i-Noor diamond, and visitors are thus enabled to judge how much larger they are than this famous stone. Later they will be mounted, and then the public will have a better opportunity of appreciating their fire and beauty.

WAR ON GYPSY MOTHS.

The city gypsy moth commission wants the state of Waltham to do more moth extermination work. Mayor Edward A. Walker has received a letter from the officials in which they suggest doubling the number of men employed.

LETTER COMPACT KEPT BY WOMEN

COLUMBIA, Pa.—Mrs. Samuel MacNeal gave a house party to three of her friends at her residence, Chestnut street, in celebration of the fact that 25 years ago these women, then schoolgirls, made a compact to exchange letters once a year, on the anniversary of the original meeting, telling where they were residing and how destiny had treated them.

The four, who have faithfully kept this unique compact, are Mrs. W. Foster Smith of Sellersville, Bucks county, Pa. (originator of the pledge), formerly Miss Laura Ford; Mrs. Fred Gieseking, formerly Miss Carrie Church; Miss Susanna Houck, a resident of Philadelphia, and Mrs. MacNeil of Columbia, formerly Miss Mamie Jenkin of Wissahickon.

VON BERNSTORFF IS PRESENTED

WASHINGTON.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has been presented to President Roosevelt. After handing his credentials to the President, the ambassador paid a tribute to the late Baron Speck von Sternburg:

"I am thus to take the place of my predecessor, whose demise was deeply lamented. I hope you, Mr. President, will extend your assistance by transferring upon me the kind treatment accorded my predecessor."

President Roosevelt, replying, referred to the sincere regard he felt for Baron von Sternburg, and expressed his intention of promoting the friendship between the two countries.

MIGHTY ENERGY HELD IN RADIUM

Sir William Ramsay, who in his recent experiments has gone far toward proving the suspected transmutation of radium into helium and other elements, was recently specially honored by the Vienna Academy by the loan of a fraction of a gram of radium for the purpose of enabling him to continue his valuable investigations, says the Dundee (Scot.) Advertiser.

A gram of radium, it has been calculated, has stored up in it energy equal to one horse-power for 15 days, but it parts with this energy so slowly—it takes some 30,000 years to exhaust itself.

COUNTRY LACKS ARMY ORDNANCE

WASHINGTON.—There are 9,000,000 men in the United States able to bear arms, but there are not enough rifles to equip an army of more than 500,000, and two-thirds of these rifles are practically obsolete. The army establishment has not enough field artillery of the modern type to equip an army of 250,000 properly.

Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, chief of the bureau of ordnance, adds that it will require several years to remedy the lack. He blames the conditions on the failure of Congress to appropriate funds sufficient in the past to meet the demands.

TREASURES OF ART FILL NEW DREXEL HOUSE IN LONDON

Rare Tapestries, Ancient Furniture and Curios Make the New Grosvenor Square Mansion Veritable Musuem.

NEAR THE EMBASSY

Various changes are being contemplated in Anglo-American circles in London which to us are of considerable interest, as they show the tendency there is to gather near the west side of Hyde park, writes the London correspondent of the New York Herald.

This doubtless is to a certain extent due to the position of Gloucester House, the headquarters of the American embassy, which occupies so prominent a point in Park lane, opposite the most fashionable entrance to Hyde park.

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ANCIENT CLOCK IS GOOD AS NEW

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But it is really 220 or more years old and it was only by approaching it closely that observers could detect evidences of the weight of years bearing on the finely colored mahogany.

Music of the New Year

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

At the 11th rehearsal and concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to be given in Symphony Hall Friday afternoon, Jan. 1, and Saturday evening, Jan. 2, there will be played for the first time at the Symphony concerts, Otto Nicolai's church festival overture, founded on Martin Luther's choral, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." This will be followed by Tchaikovsky's "Concerto for Violin in D," with Mischa Elman for soloist. Richard Strauss, the third and last composer on the program, will be represented by his tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration."

Otto Nicolai, a composer of the Viennese school of 60 years ago, was one of the first to go to Shakespeare for an opera libretto. He is best known as the composer of the comic opera "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

The concerto, the only one for violin that Tchaikovsky wrote, is the composition of which a distinguished Vienna critic, at its first public performance in 1881, ruthlessly and truthfully said the music was so bad that it was malodorous. This remark cut deep into Tchaikovsky's sensitive soul and was never forgotten. The solo part of the concerto was written for a player of the greatest possible virtuosity.

MUSIC LEADERSHIP AT HARVARD.
How the musical future of Harvard college will be affected by President Eliot's successor, whoever that successor may be, is a question worth attention.

The enthusiasm of the late John Knowles Paine and his facility for training musicians led the president and fellows of the corporation to confer upon Mr. Paine, out of gratitude, the title of professor. Since Mr. Paine's death the work of the musical department has been carried on by Assistant Professor Spalding. No steps have been taken to find a musician of national reputation to succeed Mr. Paine. It may be that the opportunity is left open to Mr. Spalding to do something to merit the full title of professor; but it is more likely that reasons of economy explain the present state of things.

A musician of national reputation would be a costly luxury at Harvard, and a musician of international reputation, one of the great European composers, would cost more than any New England board of trustees would be likely to think academic leadership in music is worth.

However that may be, the next president of the college may think it worth while, and may find the means, to have the music instruction at Harvard put into distinguished hands. It may be that when Mr. Spalding comes home from his sabbatical vacation, which he is now enjoying in Europe, he will be able to tell the next president of Harvard that he has found just the right man to take Professor Paine's place.

CREATING A PART.

Of all the persons engaged in the strenuous work of producing opera in New York, the one who conquers all things not by great executive talent but by sheer big-heartedness, is Miss Emmy Destinn.

If a new opera, the success of which is doubtful, is to be ventured, there is in Miss Destinn's mind no thought of the thanklessness of the task, she simply takes the leading part and sees the thing through.

The next risk which Miss Destinn is

to undertake is the title part at the Metropolitan Opera House next Wednesday evening in Alfredo Catalani's "La Wally."

EXPENSIVE OPERATIC STARS.

The people of Munich complain that because their best singers are away on leave of absence, good opera can be produced there only by the hiring of expensive outsiders to sing the leading parts. It seems that the German operatic stars are not so loyal to fatherland and its low salaries as they once were.

REFORM IN NOMENCLATURE.

The more pedantic of the teachers of the United States are interested in establishing a uniform and authorized music vocabulary. Their purpose is to have teachers in all parts of the country use such words as tune, melody, motive, four-quarter time, measure, rhythm, with exactly the same meaning.

Such academic exactness has never been necessary to composers in thinking out their ideas, nor to critics, whose vocabulary has always been more or less inexact. But inasmuch as teachers cannot instruct systematically and prepare their students for a standard form of examination without using scientific and conventional terms of expression, the movement is likely to take its place with the other successful educational reforms of our day.

MUNICIPAL CONCERT.

A "lecture-concert" of orchestral music and songs, with Prof. Louis C. Elson, of the New England Conservatory of Music as lecturer was given Wednesday evening in Faneuil Hall by the music department of the city of Boston. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by music lovers who evidenced their appreciation, both of the instrumental and vocal program and the explanation.

The orchestra, a regulation theater band of a full set of strings, flute, clarinet, cornet and trombone, was led by Mr. William F. Dodge. For soloists there were Mr. James H. Rattigan, tenor, and Mr. Walter E. Loud, violinist.

Professor Elson prepared the audience for the first number, Rossini's "William Tell" overture, by saying that with its storm, its shepherd's call, its military call and its march, as of the Swiss people moving on to freedom, it was an excellent example of program music.

To illustrate the song-form, Professor Elson sat down at the piano and sang "Charlie is My Darling." Examples of a minuet and trio were played by the orchestra.

In explaining Wagner's type of musical architecture Professor Elson said that the melody, though hard to find, was the most glorious ever created. The Wagner illustration was Lohengrin's aria which he sings when he reveals himself as a Knight of Montsalvat and tells his name.

An arrangement for small orchestra of airs from "Aida" was played. This opera, with its oriental color and majestic spirit, the lecturer called the best of Verdi and of the Italians.

The details of violin technique and the various schools of playing that instrument were briefly discussed before Mr. Loud played his solo.

The idealization of the people's songs by composers of the last 50 years, the lecturer's last topic, was illustrated by a Slavonic dance of Dvorak.

The audience, though sincere in its applause of the performers, was perhaps a little over indulged with encores.

TWENTY-FIVE DAYS NEEDED TO COUNT MILLION DOLLARS

This Means New Notes of One Dollar Denomination and Only Government Experts Are Equal to Task.

OLD BILLS SLOWER

There is, broadly speaking, but one place in the United States where new money is always to be found in circulation. Very nearly everywhere else is to be found ragged, dirty, not to say filthy, paper money.

Congress makes appropriations amounting to approximately \$800,000,000 annually for the government expenses. This enormous amount, which is backed by gold and silver in the treasury vaults, is printed every year in Washington and is issued through the treasury department. It must be recollected that, while banks all over the country issue old notes, the treasury never issues anything but new money, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

That is why the money in Washington is always new.

In handling new notes an expert could count in a day of eight hours about \$50,000. Of course this refers to notes of the denomination of \$1. In counting gold certificates of the denomination of \$10,000 each it would require but a short time to count \$1,000,000.

At this rate 20 days would be occupied in counting \$1,000,000 represented by notes of the denomination of \$1. However, it is hardly possible that any one could keep up to these figures for such a period, and to say that \$1,000,000 (paper) could be counted in 25 days.

MRS. COXE READY TO MAKE GIFT OF SCHOOL BUILDING

Widow of Philanthropist, Generous in Benefactions, Has Long Maintained Freeland (Pa.) Institution

WORK SUCCESSFUL

FREELAND, Pa.—Mrs. Eckley B. Cox, widow of the late State Senator Eckley B. Cox, mine owner and philanthropist, has arranged to formally turn over early in the new year the newly erected industrial school for girls. The dedication probably will take place on Jan. 5.

Mill and factory hands, domestics and all of the feminine sex who are obliged to work away from home will benefit by this most generous gift. The school occupies a corner of Walnut street, in the borough of Freeland, overlooking the town, and but a short distance from the knoll which marks the highest peak in this section of the state, being 1850 feet above sea level.

The structure is of brick, designed by Philadelphia architects, with appointments complete in every detail.

The industrial school is no experiment now. For several years Mrs. Cox has employed a corps of teachers here and the work has been successfully conducted in a suite of rented rooms.

The course includes cooking, dress-making, plain and fancy sewing, music, besides a thorough grounding in arithmetic, reading, writing, grammar, spelling, physics, etc.

Where the pupil shows the requisite energy and ambition opportunity is quickly given for broader mental development. The new school building, having every facility for carrying on this work, there is every promise that future results will be even more gratifying.

Art, Artists and Galleries

Ernest L. Ipsen's Exhibition.

Mr. Ipsen opened his portrait exhibition in the Copley Galleries at 103 Newbury street Monday morning. As the gallery is entered a full length life size portrait of the artist's wife is first seen in the position of honor.

A few minutes' observation around the room impresses the visitor that there are a dozen portraits of about equal merit and that all possess the characteristic that may be described as "dashing." But there is evidence enough that good serious work has been accomplished and that this artist loves his work. Mr. Ipsen is not yet out of the 30-year zone and has a promising career ahead.

Mr. Ipsen first studied a year with F. P. Vinton when yet a lad, followed with four years at the Art Museum, 1884-1887. He next went abroad and studied in Denmark, the land of his parents. He was graduated from the Royal Academy of Copenhagen and in 1890 won the first prize in the post-graduate competition for figure composition and painting. He returned to America soon after this, where he has since been established.

In noting the animated faces looking out from the frames, the idea that the subjects have for the most part chosen their own costumes, taken the positions that best suited them and that all have felt contented, tends to the thought that the work has been done first of all to please the patrons. That is a wise course for men in all walks of life to pursue, provided that violence is not done to the rules of the craft. As this artist paints always with animation, the young, the middle aged and the aged share alike in the spirit of the painter.

The full length portrait already spoken of is one of the most soberly painted works shown. The subject is strongly lighted and is free from glare, while strong in carrying quality. The face is animated and like all the others seems to express much with the eyes. The attitude is natural, and the parol which rests on the ground, seems to be held, not as a prop, but at rest for a moment while speaking. Altogether a good portrait.

At the left of this is a seated figure of the same model, costumed in a wine colored silk. The pose is natural and describes the lady at her writing desk. This portrait was completed but a few hours before the opening of the exhibition. A little girl is standing in front of a large Japanese vase. She holds a rose in her hand and looks into your eyes in a childish way. The flaxen hair and deep blue eyes are well expressed. There seems to be a greater amplitude of space around this figure than is needful.

The very agreeable portrait of Miss Goodall in black box and fetching black hat, gowned in dark dress and seated, has animation enough to awaken much interest. The eyes and mouth speak to us with vivacity and as if the original were a good conversationalist if not an accomplished linguist.

The portrait of Dr. Mixer in fur-trimmed driving coat is also ready to speak from the canvas. He holds a cigarette in one hand, which "looks natural." Dr. Rogers, with Vandeyke beard, in summer suit and white waistcoat, possesses a serious face and agreeable pose. A lady in pink, young girl's head with a vivid blue background and several others complete the list.

It would seem that little if any poetry or sentiment enters into the work, and indeed how few artists arrive at great heights and depths of soul expressions while young!

That Mr. Ipsen is attaining a good measure of success indicates the possession of qualities that are commendable. With the sobering of years and experience, his work is likely to take on more simplicity, more control and reserve. Enough for the present that we are able to commend his work as far above the average.

Boston Art Club Exhibition.

Wednesday at the Boston Art Club was opened an exhibition of 12 oil portraits by Orlando Rouland of New York, jointly with 24 paintings of out-of-doors subjects, by Paul Conroy, also of New York.

Both these men are earnest art workers. Not an inferior canvas is here shown and indeed it is just to say that not even are discords to be seen in any of the subjects displayed. Mr. Rouland's portraits are all well studied, admirably

lighted and all accessories, draperies and backgrounds made to subserve the purpose of showing the character of each subject. The pose and handling of the little girl on the sofa with her hat carelessly thrown by her side is a portrait that fascinates by its rare grace of composition, color and beauty. This is catalogued as "Sylvia."

In the portrait of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the figure is standing, with the left arm resting upon a mantel, the right holds his eye glasses. The canvas is well treated in sufficiently subdued tones throughout, including a flowered or foliated background. The general tones are quite subservient to the well colored and modeled face, which looks straight out with earnest eyes.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell of London is a seated figure in clerical robes with a very striking face and deeply expressive eyes. Everything in this portrait is made to emphasize the character of the subject. One sees herein a forceful person forcefully painted.

Prof. Rufus Sheldon, head and shoulders, in dark gray coat, is finely lighted and painted, a strong portrait.

Portraits of John Burroughs, Irving Wiles, a full length of Mrs. Rouland, of Alfred East, the English painter, and several others make up a collection well worth looking at and studying.

These pictures will be on view until Jan. 9, from 9 until 5.

Mr. Conroy loves the outdoor world. His pictures show that, and whether he paints in New York, Cos Cob, England, or out in the country in summer or winter, his keen observation and mastery of the art of painting make him give us pictures that fill with delight and accord him a high place among artists.

The one picture that surpasses in atmospheric qualities is the "Moonlight, Prince Edward Island." The sheen of the moon's rays on the side of an old shed is most intelligently studied and fills the eye with delight. All around the glimmer is the deep gray of night shadows, soft and mystic, though not impenetrable. In every way it is a good picture. "Winter, Cos Cob," is a charming canvas also full of atmosphere that delights, is a good companion to the moonlight. A rude country bridge, road and village with the frozen river, are all pervaded by that winter haze which New England dwellers know the charm of. This picture won the Inness prize and well deserved to.

"Early Morning" pictures a city street all aglow in the warm morning air. "Columbus Circle, New York" is a blue skied picture with puffy clouds floating high in the air. After looking at the charm of the sky, the eye becomes absorbed with the sunny and blue shadowed earth, all glinting and twinkling with lights and shadows well arranged and blended.

"Madison Square in Sunlight" is just that. In the foreground the artist has cast masses of shadow clear across the



MRS. ERNEST L. IPSEN.
(Portrait by Mr. Ipsen now on exhibition.)

canvas. The middle distance beams with light, life, motion and color. "An Old Red Barn" is another delightful picture, with lights shining in patches upon some buildings.

In the "Cafe Interior at Moret, France," a more subdued subject is treated. It is well drawn, as are all this man's work, and there is close observation shown in the painting of the different furnishings of the room.

Studio Notes.

Charles A. Aiken of Wellesley Farms is at work on a carefully-studied painting called "The Sculptor." As this artist paints for times beyond today, it is best to give this work a careful analysis, which will be done soon, as the picture is nearing completion.

Francis J. Flanagan, a young artist of great promise, is at work early and late in the fields and meadows of Ipswich, Mass. He will return to the city in a few days.

Walter L. Dean has recently returned from his Eastern Point studio. He will remain in Boston as usual this winter.

Abbott Graves shows some delightful sketches of French gipsy camps, which are to receive careful treatment in more important canvases.

Scott C. Carbee is at work on a genre subject for the coming Art Club exhibition which opens Feb. 2.

Horace R. Burdick spent the summer in Wentworth, N. H., painting afield.

PASSING OF LANDMARK HITS BOTH BRITAIN AND AMERICA

Razing of American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool Removes Mute Testimonial to Energy of Pioneer Yankee Traders—Has Rare Historic Value.

LIVERPOOL.—One of the landmarks of the commercial history of this port passed out of existence during the year. It was the American Chamber of Commerce for the port of Liverpool. Its passing does not indicate retrogression in trade relations between the United States and the United Kingdom; quite the reverse.

While in its day this institution played a yeoman part in bringing about many needed reforms and in developing trade between the two countries, the time of its usefulness had passed, and the work which it once did is now performed by various bodies instituted in the interests of the different branches of commerce.

Nevertheless, historic sentiment caused a feeling of reluctance about abolishing the venerable institution, which was associated with the great names of early American history and American-British trade relations.

James Maury, first American consul to this port—who received his appointment from the hand of Washington himself—a friend of Jefferson, was one of the founders and his name was the first signed to the articles of the organization. He held his office 50 years and was intimately associated with the business life of this city, which, although he was a loyal American and returned to spend his retirement in his native

land, was always like a second home to him.

It was in 1801, after Maury had held office here some years, that the leading merchants of Liverpool engaged in commerce with the United States formed this chamber, the objects of which, besides the redress of certain trade grievances, was declared to be "the attainment of such objects as involve general interests of the trade, and which it might be difficult or impracticable for the separate and isolated efforts of individuals to effect."

When it was decided that the chamber should be dissolved in 1908, it was voted that the funds, amounting to \$15,309 in stock and cash, should be transferred to the Liverpool Merchants' Guild, to be used in providing pensions for needy ex-merchants who should have been engaged in the American trade not less than 15 years, or their wives or daughters. The minutes of the chamber and a portrait of James Maury were presented to the city corporation of Liverpool.

COURT MARTIAL FOR FREMONT.

WASHINGTON.—A general court martial has been ordered to meet at Sagua La Grande, Cuba, on Friday, Jan. 8, to try Maj. Francis P. Fremont of the 5th infantry, son of the late Gen. John C. Fremont.

January Clearance Sale

THE
Lowest Prices Ever Named
Sale Commences Thursday, Dec. 31
Be On Hand

This sale includes our Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, etc., and is a sale of the best clothing ever shown under a single roof, and a tremendous discount from usual prices. It will pay you to come miles to this sale.

Suits	Overcoats	Young Men's Suits
\$10 and \$12.75 Suits now 8.95	\$10 and \$12.50 Overcoats 8.95	\$10 and \$12.75 Suits now 8.95
\$14 and \$15 Suits now 10.00	\$15 and \$18 Overcoats 12.50	\$15 Suits now 12.50
\$18 Suits now 12.50	\$20 and \$22 Overcoats 15.00	\$18 and \$20 Suits now 15.00
\$20 and \$22 Suits now 15.00	\$25 and \$28 Overcoats 19.50	\$22, \$25 and \$28 Suits 19.50
\$25 Suits now 19.50		
\$25 and \$28 Suits now 21.50	\$32, \$35, \$38 and \$40 Fine Overcoats now 25.00	Young Overcoats Men's
Our \$30, \$32, \$35 and \$38 Suits, your choice 25.00	\$45, \$50 and \$60 Finest Overcoats now 35.00	\$10 and \$12 Overcoats 8.95
		\$15 Overcoats 12.50
		\$18 and \$20 Overcoats 15.00
		\$22, \$25, \$28 Overcoats 19.50

SUITS	OVERCOATS AND REEFERS
\$4.25 Suits now 2.95	\$5 and \$6.50 Qualities 3.95
\$5 and \$6.50 Suits now 4.25	\$8 and \$8.50 Qualities 5.95
\$8 and \$8.50 Suits now 5.00	\$10 and \$12.50 Qualities 7.85
\$10 and \$12.50 Suits now 8.00	

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It is sold in ten colors by reputable retailers whose business existence depends upon the quality of their wares.
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PLAYHOUSE NEWS

MAXINE ELLIOT'S THEATRE.

NEW YORK—Miss Maxine Elliot opened the handsome new theatre named for herself which she and the Shuberts have united to build, before an audience including many persons prominent in the literary and artistic world. The play was "The Chambermaid," by Miss Marion Fairfax, recently seen in Boston for the first time on any stage. Among those present were Mrs. Antonio de Navarro, formerly Miss Mary Anderson; Miss Geraldine Farrar, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.

Many of those present declared the theatre to be the most beautiful in the city. It is located on Thirty-Ninth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. Everything about the building was planned by Miss Elliot, or designed under her supervision. She even selected the members of the orchestra and the music they play. Her theatre is the only New York playhouse of the present day to have programs that contain no advertising.

The building is complete in itself, having a passage on all sides according to the present laws governing the building of houses of amusement in this city. It is entirely fireproof, being built of marble, steel and concrete. The seating capacity is about 900. The auditorium is built in such a way that the audience is brought close to the stage, permitting the most delicate acting effects to be enjoyed by every person in the audience. The lobby is lined with Italian marble. There are no columns in any part of the theater to obstruct the view. The color scheme of the interior is old ivory, old gold and mouse color, and the decorative scheme in the period of Louis XVI. The proscenium arch is supported by two columns of golden grained skyros marble, which cost \$2500 each. The dressing rooms are ample and each has an outside window. They are furnished with accessories, the walls are covered with chintz coverings and the floors carpeted. The architects are Marshall and Fox of Chicago. The theater was constructed in less than five months.

PLAYS COMING TO BOSTON.

John Drew will appear at the Hollis next Monday evening in "Jack Straw," a comedy by W. Somerset Maugham. Mr. Drew enacts the part of a European prince disguised as a waiter. To cure her daughter of a fondness for titles a newly-rich society woman arranges with the supposed waiter to pretend to be a prince. The outcome may be guessed. Miss Mary Boland plays the daughter, and Miss Rose Coghlan the clever mama. The other parts are in good hands. Report has it that the play is rather superficial, but very amusing. Miss Coghlan's mature art gives promise of some delightful scenes between her and Mr. Drew. "Jack Straw" is here for two weeks with the usual matinees.

"Girls," by Clyde Fitch, will be played at the Majestic Monday evening for the first time in Boston. Three young girls descend upon New York, declare their independence of all men and determine to force the metropolis to acknowledge their talents. How they succeed and the adventures they have by the way make three very amusing acts. The cast is made up of good players, among whom are the determined three, the Misses Florence Reed, Ruth Maycliffe and Amy Ricard, well remembered as the girl from Butte in "The Stubbishness of Geraldine." The principal harmless leading man is Charles Cherry, long leaving man

with Miss Maxine Elliot. The play is here for two weeks with the usual matinees.

Miss Mabel Taliaferro will appear Monday night at the Colonial for the first time in Boston as a star in "Polly of the Circus," by Margaret Mayo. The play is a sentimental comedy drama and tells a pretty story of a girl of the circus whom circumstances place under the care of a clergyman in a western village. The complications are due to the growth of an attachment between the girl and the clergyman and the opposition of his parishioners. These, together with scenes of circus life, compose the substance of the play. "Polly of the Circus" will be here for two weeks or more. The well-known ability of the members of the cast promises good acting, and the spectacular side of the production is said to be unusually well done.

Low Dockstader will begin an engagement next Monday afternoon at the Globe with an elaborate minstrel performance. He promises to have many new jokes and songs and chorus effects with pictorial settings. Several of the best known minstrel performers now on the stage are with Mr. Dockstader, and the company as a whole is claimed to be the best that he has had with him for years.

PLAYS NOW HERE.

"The Third Degree" at the Hollis. "Paid in Full" at the Colonial and Miss Marlowe in "The Goddess of Reason" at the Majestic are all in their closing week.

"Hook of Holland," with Frank Daniels, will be played for two weeks more at the Park. "The Circus Girl" will run through this week and next at the Castle Square. "The Great Question," with Miss Bonstelle, is to be seen this week only at the Globe.

BENEFITS FOR THE ITALIANS.

The proceeds of next Monday's matinee at the Castle Square of "The Circus Girl" and of next Thursday's matinee of "Polly of the Circus" at the Colonial will be donated to the Lee, Higginson fund for the Italians by the management of these attractions.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

NEW YORK—"What Every Woman Knows" has attracted such favorable attention that it is now announced that Miss Adams will finish out the season here, beginning her road tour next fall in the same play.

"The Man From Home," with William T. Hodge, has passed its 150th performance. Prominent in the cast is Henry Jewett of Boston.

LONDON—"Penelope," a new comedy by W. Somerset Maugham, will be produced at the Comedy early in January with Marie Tempest in the title role.

A London music hall singer testified proudly in court a few weeks ago that her salary exceeded that of high government officials. Within ten days she was called on by a commissioner and compelled to pay taxes on her income.

BOSTON—John Craig promises several Shakespearean productions during the present season at the Castle Square, among which will be Hamlet and Richard the Third.

Miss Marlowe's management is enforcing the rule that no person shall be seated during the action of the play, to the great pleasure and comfort of those of her audiences who are punctual.

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You are sure to find advertised values exactly as represented. In our advertising "bargain" is a word used carefully—and when used conveys its true meaning.

Our Great January Sale of Silks

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The Opportunity of a Twelvemonth

No Similar Event Held in Boston at Any Time Compares with This Sale in Importance

Prices Positively the Lowest of Entire Year

69c Bengaline Pongee 39c

An entirely new pongee silk that has never before been shown in Boston. Offered in a complete line of staple and new shades. A heavy purchase direct from the mill enables us to place this new pongee on sale at 39c

5.00 Satin Charmeuse

Used by the finest dressmakers the world over; this lot, containing 24 desirable shades, came to us from a Fifth Ave., N. Y., importer, and represents the most exclusive French dress satins ever offered in New England. 46 and 56 in. wide. Regular price 5.00 a yard. 1.98

1.00 to 1.25 Novelty Silks

This lot represents a choice assortment of new fancy silks, in both imported and domestic makes, taken from our own stock and specially reduced in price for this sale. Every yard was a splendid value at its original price. Special at 69c

1.25 Crepe de Chine 69c

Double width all silk crepe de chine, with a well-known name—standing for quality—woven in selva, fine color line. Worth fully 1.25 a yard. Sale price 69c

69c Printed Foulards 39c

This lot includes a great variety of select patterns and colorings in printed foulards, twills and pongees; 22, 24 and 27 inches wide. Values up to 69c a yard. Sale price 39c

75c Plain Colored Silks 49c

This lot includes colored messaline, liberty satin and satin surah, in several widths. All good shades in desirable weaves. Worth fully 75c a yard. Sale price 49c

69c Satin Stripe and Check Punjab, 24-inch...

39c Plain Colored Punjab, all shades, 24-inch...

85c Polka Dot Barthele, 24-inch...

1.00 Jacquard Crepe, 27 inches wide, now at...

1.00 Checked Rudium, 27 inches wide, at...

69c Black and White Plaid Silks, at...

39c Taffetas in checked effects, at...

69c Fancy Silks in over 150 designs, at...

69c Jasper Satin de Chine, at...

69c Pompadour Crepe de Chine, 50 designs...

Natural Shantung Pongees

HAND WOVEN, 26-INCH QUALITY, washes perfectly, 14 yards to the piece, Value 14.00 a piece. Now 9.00 a piece

HAND WOVEN, 33-INCH QUALITY, launders finely, 18 yards to the piece. Value 22.00 a piece, Now a piece 14.00

1.25 and 1.50 Yard-Wide Satins and Messalines 98c

One of our greatest offerings in this sale—36-inch satins and messalines in every desirable shade. Never before sold for less than 1.25 and 1.50 a yard. Price 98c

2.50 Shadow Stripe Satin 1.49

One of the best of this season's novelties in satin, 33 inches wide; an exquisite dress fabric; splendid line of colors. Value fully 2.50 a yard. Sale price 1.49

1.25 Stripe Marquise at 59c

An all-silk marquise, 27 inches wide, with a one-half inch satin stripe, in all the desirable shades, as well as black and white. Value 1.25. Sale price 59c

White Jap Wash Silks Reduced

20 inches wide, at.....25c	36 inches wide, at.....69c
27 inches wide, at.....35c	27 inches wide at.....75c
27 inches wide at.....55c	27 inches wide at.....85c
27 inches wide at.....65c	36 inches wide, at.....90c

1.00 Waterproof Shantung 69c

The wonder of the silk world—an all silk shantung that is absolutely waterproof and will not spot. Shown in all the newest shades with plenty of natural. A rich appearing, thoroughly serviceable 24-inch fabric at 69c

4.00 Satin Crepe Meteor

The most fashionable dress fabric of the day; 44 inches wide; colors include taupe, wistaria, catawba, amethyst, gold, olive, old rose and many others; subject to slight imperfections in the finish, in no way affecting the wear. Sold elsewhere at 4.00 a yard. 1.98

1.50 to 2.50 Fancy Silks

These are all strictly high grade novelty silks, in the newest colorings and designs, woven by the foremost mills of the old world; an unusually choice assortment of exclusive patterns from which to make selections. Specially priced in this sale at 98c

1.25 Satin Foulards 69c

All the newest shades and designs on plain and jacquard grounds, 24 inches wide. A very smart silk for spring wear. Values 85c to 1.25 a yard. Sale price 69c

59c to 75c Printed Silks 29c

Odd lots of printed silk chiffons and poplins, some of the finest values in this sale; all clever ideas in color and design. Sold here formerly at 59c to 75c. Sale price 29c

75c Satin Messaline 59c

A very desirable all silk satin messaline, in a splendid assortment of colors; a quality that is very silky, serviceable and slightly. Value 75c a yard. Sale price 59c

Black Silk Values Absolutely Impossible to Duplicate

1.25 Black Satin Duchesse 1.00

One of the very best bargains in black silk this year—a 36-inch-wide black satin duchesse with a rich glossy soft finish; a strong, durable, dependable quality; always sold previously at 1.25. Special at 1.00

1.25 Black Satin Messaline 78c

A shimmering black messaline of more than ordinary beauty; a quality manufactured in one of the best foreign mills. Value 1.25 a yard. Sale price 78c

1.25 Black Bengaline 95c

This is the most fashionable corded silk for coats and millinery; a new lot just received from Paris. Value 1.25 a yard. Sale price 95c

98c Black Taffeta 69c

A splendid quality of black taffeta, in the 26-inch width; strong, slightly and serviceable; a good value at its original price of 98c. Sale price 69c

1.10 Black Taffeta 80c

Full yard-wide, natural finish, perfect black. 80c

1.00 Black Satin Duchess 80c

Our standard 1.00 black satin Duchess, recognized as the best value at the price on the market. Now, a yard 80c

4.00 Black Satin Crepe de Chine 1.98

The finest type of black satin crepe de chine on the market; 46 inches wide, has a rich, beautiful lustre; sold subject to slight imperfections that are scarcely noticeable; value 4.00 a yard. Sale price 1.98

1.50 Black Satin Lumeneaux 1.25

A high grade black Swiss satin, in chiffon finish; 27 inches wide, very lustrous and a particularly rich dress fabric; value 1.50. Sale price 1.25

85c Black Satin 69c

A good, strong quality of black satin duchesse, strong and slightly; value 85c a yard. Sale price 69c

1.25 Yd-Wide Black Taffeta 90c

One of our regular 1.25 numbers—a full measure 36-inch-wide black taffeta; a perfect black and a handsome finish; with our assurance for good reasonable wear. Special in this sale at, a yard 90c

1.25 Black Satin Lumeneaux 98c

A very rich and beautiful black costume satin that has been in unusual demand this season; perfect in every way; 24 inches wide. Value 1.25. Sale price 98c

98c Black Satin de Chine 75c

A Swiss satin de chine, of exceptional brilliancy, an ideal quality for waists or for costumes. Worth fully 98c a yard. Sale price 75c

75c Black Satin Duchesse 59c

A good strong quality of black satin duchesse, ideal for milliners as well as for dressmakers. Sold regularly at and fully worth 75c a yard. Sale price 59c

MOOSE OUTRUNS SWIFTEST HORSE

UTICA, N. Y.—Henry Trudell of Mountain View in the Adirondacks has just procured in the Canadian Northwest a trained moose which is one year old and weighs 700 pounds. It is being broken to drive in harness and the owner says the moose will be able to outdistance the swiftest racehorse after it has been driven a few weeks.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET.

"The Third Degree."

COLONIAL.

"Paid in Full."

MAJESTIC.

"The Goddess of Reason."

PARK.

"Hook of Holland."

TREMONT.

"Follies of 1908."

CASTLE SQUARE.

"The Circus Girl."

GLOBE.

"The Great Question."

KEITH'S.

Vaudeville.

ORPHEUM.

Vaudeville.

BOSTON.

Vaudeville.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

FRIDAY.

Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Public rehearsal of Boston Symphony Orchestra. Overture, "A Mighty Stronghold Is Our God," Nicolai; concerto for violin, Tchaikowsky (Mischa Elman, soloist); tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration," Richard Strauss.

SATURDAY.

Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.—Eleventh Symphony concert, with same program as public rehearsal.

AID DRAMA STUDY AT UNIVERSITY

BERKELEY, Cal.—For the promotion of the study of the drama, the members of the class of 1907 of the University of California, through Julius Klein, permanent secretary, have turned over for the use of the regents \$500, the annual income of which shall be spent for books in the field of modern dramatics. Prof. C. M. Gayley, head of the department of English, and Klein, as a representative of the class, will have charge of the purchases made under the permanent endowment fund of the class of 1907. A decision as to how \$650 remaining in the class treasury upon graduation a year ago should be expended was reached through letters to various members of the class. Of the sum mentioned \$150 will be used for the purpose of class organization.

Arthur Merrill Cleghorn, a graduate of Pomona College with the class of 1903, and a member of the faculty of the Greek department of the university in 1904-5, has been appointed instructor in English and mathematics at the university farm at Davis. He will assume his duties when the agricultural school opens in January for the spring semester.

MACARONI WHEAT CULTIVATED IN U.S.

Reports by the department of agriculture show a marked increase in the production of durum or macaroni wheat in the United States. Up to a very few years ago there was comparatively little of this wheat grown in America, the principal reason being that there were very few mills specially prepared for grinding it, and consequently the home market was not such as to induce its production. It was first brought to this country by the department of agriculture in 1899, says the Dallas (Texas) News. Of recent years, however, the demand from abroad has been such as to make the growing of durum profitable for shipment to other countries.

WOMEN BARRED AS GARDENERS

By a large majority the Imperial Austrian Horticultural Society has rejected a proposal for the establishment of schools for woman gardeners in Austria. So strongly were the members opposed to any encroachment by women into this field of men's labor that they refused to elect the president of the society because he was known to favor the innovation, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Even the suggestion that German woman gardeners who already enjoy the advantages of horticultural schools would come into Austria and enter into competition with the male gardeners failed to influence this obstinate majority. The German women might come if they liked, but at any rate the Imperial Austrian Horticultural Society would protect the home gardeners against the competition of their own womankind as long as possible.

GREAT OUTFLOW AFFECTS TRADE

America, Sapped of Its Foreign Population, Would Face Era of Social Upheaval, Says Authority.

It is to be hoped that such an industrial and social phenomenon as the departure of more emigrants than arrive will never again be witnessed in this land. The outflow of more than 700,000 industrious working people is one of the most striking indications of the severity of the late crisis, says the Philadelphia Record.

In a period of great industrial activity it would be as disastrous in its effects as a general strike. On the other hand, there is no question that the ocean movement to and from promoted by cheap transportation constitutes one of the most potent factors in modern progress.

TREASURY MOVES MILLIONS IN GOLD

WASHINGTON—The transfer of \$225,500,000 in gold coin upward of 1000 miles without loss of a dollar has just been accomplished by the treasury department of the United States under the supervision of the director of the mint. All the principal vaults of the San Francisco mint had become filled with gold coin, and the basement and other less secure vaults of the mint had to be used to store this additional accumulation of gold, so it was deemed desirable to move this amount to the new modern vaults of the Denver mint, which are the largest and most secure of any in the United States. Secretary Cortelyou, therefore ordered its transfer. The movement of the coin was begun Aug. 15 and was completed Dec. 19.

CHILEAN LOAN ISSUE IN LONDON.

LONDON—It is announced that a Chilean loan of \$15,000,000 will be issued in this city next week under the auspices of the Rothschilds. The issue price is 96½, with interest at 5 per cent.

HAIR CUTS HELPED RELIGION IN JAPAN

CHICAGO—Hair cuts helped Christianity to gain a comfortable foothold in Japan, where previous to the Japanese-Russian war it had been hardly tolerated. It was through the work of the Y. M. C. A. that the Japanese changed their opinion of the Christian religion to a marked degree, according to C. V. Hibbard, who has charge of the Y. M. C. A. work with the Japanese army. In an account of how the supply of Bibles and tracts gave out after the battle of Mukden and attention was diverted to the care of the wounded, Mr. Hibbard says: "It was a little awkward for us at first, but we soon got so that we could cut about 15 heads of hair an hour. We devoted our entire time to cleaning the wounded soldiers, shaving them and cutting their hair. They used to wake up in the night, begging for a trim, and finally our skill became so widely advertised that we had to give out numbered tickets and the men would have to wait until it was their turn, often going without meals."

REFORM STARTED BY CLUBWOMEN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—That the clubwomen of St. Louis are not lagging in reform plans was evident at the session of the St. Louis district of the Missouri State Federation, held at Temple Israel.

If they have their way this year in state and city laws proposed there will be women on school boards, bakers will wrap all their loaves of bread, the markets will keep their stalls immaculately clean, children will learn to sing, with musical accompaniment, in all schools, every city tree will have a set of three pipes to feed it with water, newspapers will have a crime page that women may tear out before the paper goes to the family, teachers will spend their days in peace, knowing that they will have annuities in their old age; there will be no "spoils" after election, all the men in public service will be there because of merit, and, best of all, the city will empty the ash bins. These are only a few of the things that were brought out at the meeting as possibilities through club effort.

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

MARKET RATHER PROFESSIONAL IN CHARACTER

New York Central and Chicago & Alton the Strongest Among Railroads, While Steel Inclines to Sag.

VERY NARROW RANGE

Business on the Wall Street exchange today was of small volume, comparatively speaking, and of professional character. There has been a steady falling off in stock trading since Monday, indicating that dealers in stocks prefer to wait until after the beginning of the new year before making new commitments. That a general improvement in business is expected early in 1909 is evident, but traders prefer to shorten their lines at the year end preparatory to the new year's business. The range of prices this morning was within narrow limits. There was, at the opening, no special feature to the market. Prices generally were a little higher than yesterday's closing. The exception was Steel common. This stock opened off a quarter at 63 1/2 and heavy selling of the stock caused it to decline further to 53 1/2 before 11 o'clock.

New York Central Higher.
Reading was in good request during the early part of the day, selling at 142 1/2, a gain of 1/4 over last night's closing. There was some buying of Union Pacific around 183 1/4, an advance of a quarter and the stock later rose to 183 3/4. New York Central during the forenoon was advancing from 124, the opening price, to 125 1/2. It was sold on the street that E. H. Harriman would probably name the next president of New York Central and that he favored President Lore of the Delaware & Hudson. It also was rumored that Mr. Harriman would succeed Chauncey Depew as chairman of the board of directors. Wisconsin Central, which started up 2 1/4 yesterday, made a gain of a point at the opening today, selling at 37 1/2.

Smelters Inclined to Sag.
Smelters opened an eighth under last night at 8 1/2, advanced to 8 3/4 and sold off to 8 1/2. Chicago & Alton was in good demand, advancing two points to 66 1/2. There was not much activity on the local market. American Telephone & Telegraph sold ex-dividend at 127 1/2, an advance of 1/2. The excellent showing of earnings made by the company is thought to be an important factor in the advance. American Agricultural Chemicals was off a quarter at 33 1/2. Amalgamated Copper was steady around 83 1/2. Parrot sold up to 20 1/2. Superior & Pittsburg was down 1/4 at 17. Pneumatic was down 1/4 at 6 1/4.

Later in the day there was some selling by traders who did not wish to carry their holdings over the holiday tomorrow and prices receded somewhat for these securities. Considerable firmness was manifested in both the New York and Boston markets in the afternoon trading. Missouri Pacific was marked up 1 1/4 to 66 1/2. New York Central advanced to 125 1/2. Car Foundry was 1/4 higher at 50. On the local market Massachusetts Gas was up two points at 59 1/2, and the preferred advanced 1 1/4 to 89 1/2. Copper Range was up a half at 82.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ATLANTIC COAST LINES CO.		
November:		
Gross earnings.....	\$2,247,222	\$1,850,650
Net earnings.....	761,150	512,811
From July 1:		
Gross earnings.....	9,690,508	1,180,010
Net earnings.....	2,507,254	338,793
From July 1:		
Gross earnings.....	\$2,238,918	\$1,794,450
Net earnings.....	1,028,411	751,774
From July 1:		
Gross earnings.....	10,944,031	1,487,572
Net earnings.....	4,960,653	703,109
Surplus.....	2,244,652	938,222

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.		
November:		
Gross earnings.....	\$4,208,643	\$3,440,303
Net earnings.....	960,777	511,133
From July 1:		
Gross earnings.....	22,136,052	1,669,290
Net earnings.....	5,050,108	862,908
From July 1:		
Gross earnings.....	\$2,960,575	\$2,447,403
Net earnings.....	77,771	8,071

N. Y. & SUSQUEHANNA WESTERN.		
November:		
Gross revenue.....	\$260,575	\$244,403
Net revenue.....	77,771	8,071
From July 1:		
Gross revenue.....	1,300,129	1,609,290
Net revenue.....	38,801	1,578

N. Y. & CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.		
Year ended Sept. 30:		
TL. rev. op. rev.....	\$2,197,571	\$3,342,412
Net earnings.....	690,771	8,071
TL. net rev. from opn.....	690,771	11,030
Op. income.....	405,713	17,629
Gross income.....	618,733	25,760
Net income.....	203,545	11,748

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAY OF LONDON.		
Week ended Dec. 12:		
Gross revenue.....	\$27,935	\$26,037
From July 1:		
Gross revenue.....	999,999	886,451

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK R. R. CO.		
November:		
Gross earnings.....	\$227,403	\$249,543
Op. expenses.....	154,831	182,312
Net earnings.....	72,572	67,231
Other inc. (hire equip.).....	10,254	11,030
Total income.....	82,826	78,261
Exp. chgs., taxes, etc.....	81,640	72,500
Surplus.....	1,186	5,761

THE COTTON MARKET.		
NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 4 to 6 points higher.		
December, 8.85@8.88; January, 8.82@8.83; March, 8.88@8.89; May, 8.92@8.93; July, 8.92@8.93.		

LIVERPOOL—Cotton business:		
Demand fair; prices unchanged. American middling uplands 4.99. Sales 10,000, 200 for speculation and export. Receipts 57,000, 55,100 American. Futures opened quiet. Tenders, new, 4.00.		

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated Copper.....	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Amer. Car & Foundry.....	49 1/2	50 1/8	49 1/2	50 1/8
Amer. Locomotive.....	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Amer. Smelt. & Refining.....	81 3/8	82 1/8	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pref.....	101	101 1/4	101	101 1/4
Amer. Sugar.....	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
(a) Amer. Tel. & Tel.....	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Anacosta.....	49 1/4	50	49 1/2	49 3/4
Atchafalaya.....	100 1/4	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Atchafalaya pref.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Atlantic Coast Line.....	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio.....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	68	68 1/2	67 3/4	68 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	171	172 1/4	170 3/4	172 1/4
Central Leather.....	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Central Leather pref.....	101 1/4	102	101 1/2	101 3/4
Central of New Jersey.....	228	228 1/2	228	228 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	56 3/4	57 1/8	56 3/4	57 1/8
Chicago Great Western.....	12	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4
C. C. & St. Louis.....	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	39 3/4	40 1/8	39 1/2	40 1/8
Colorado Southern.....	37 1/2	37 3/4	37	37 3/4
Delaware & Hudson.....	180	180 1/2	180	180 1/2
Erie.....	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
General Electric.....	138	139	137 1/2	138 1/2
Great Northern pref.....	146 1/4	147 1/8	146 1/4	147 1/8
Great Northern Ore. pref.....	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Illinois Central.....	148 1/8	149	148 1/4	149
Kansas & Texas.....	42	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4
Louisville & Nashville.....	128	128 1/4	128	128 1/4
Mexican Central pref.....	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Missouri Pacific.....	66	67	66	67
National Lead.....	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
New York Central.....	124	125	123 1/2	124 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	161	161 1/4	161	161 1/4
Norfolk & Western.....	85 1/8	85 3/4	85 1/8	85 3/4
Northern Pacific.....	142 1/2	143 1/4	142 1/2	143 1/4
Northwestern.....	184	184 1/2	184	184 1/2
People's Gas.....	104 1/2	105 1/4	104 1/2	105 1/4
Pennsylvania.....	131 1/2	132 1/4	131 1/2	132 1/4
Reading.....	142 1/8	142 3/4	142 1/8	142 3/4
Republic Steel.....	25 1/4	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 3/4
Rock Island pref.....	60 1/4	61 1/4	60 1/4	61 1/4
(a) Southern Pacific.....	120 1/2	121	120 1/2	121
Southern Railway.....	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
St. Paul.....	180 1/2	180 3/4	180 1/2	180 3/4
Texas Pacific.....	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Union Pacific.....	183 1/4	183 3/4	183 1/4	183 3/4
U. S. Rubber.....	24 1/4	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
U. S. Rubber pref.....	106 1/4	106 3/4	106 1/4	106 3/4
U. S. Steel.....	53 1/2	54 1/8	53 1/2	54 1/8
U. S. Steel pref.....	113 1/2	114 1/4	113 1/2	114 1/4
Walsh.....	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
Western Union.....	48 1/4	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 3/4
Westinghouse Electric.....	83 1/4	83 3/4	83 1/4	83 3/4
Wisconsin Central.....	37 1/4	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 3/4

(a) Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
Opening.	High.	Low.
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.....	15	14 1/2
Atchafalaya gen.....	101 1/2	101 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio.....	101 1/4	101 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Trans.....	84 1/2	84 1/4
General Electric conv.....	141	141 1/4
Interboro Met. Co. 4 1/2.....	77 1/2	77 1/4
Interboro Met. Co. 4.....	77	76 3/4
N. Y. City 4 1/2.....	112	112 1/2
N. Y. City 4.....	112	112 1/2
Reading gen.....	102 1/2	102 1/4
Union Pacific conv.....	173 1/4	173 1/2
United States Steel.....	102 1/2	102 1/4
Wisconsin Central.....	37 1/4	37 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD.		
Wheat.....	Open	Close
Dec.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Jan.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
July.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
May.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
June.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Aug.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Sept.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Oct.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Nov.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Dec.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Jan.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Feb.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Mar.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Apr.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
May.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
June.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
July.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Aug.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Sept.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Oct.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Nov.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Dec.....	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2

THE GRAIN MARKET.		
C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston chamber of commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:		
Wheat—Cables were disappointing and the foreign news was not of a stimulating character. Better weather was reported in the Argentine with a large number of boats reported chartered already and as many more waiting to be chartered. Favorable conditions reported in Australia with an increase in Australian exports the first two months predicted equaling the predicted decrease in Argentine exports. There seems to be quite a difference of opinion as to whether the movement in wheat will increase or not in the northwest after the first of the year.		

THE IRON MARKET.		
The Iron Age says: "The pig iron markets have been quiet. There have been some moderate transactions in foundry iron, a Louisville plant taking 8000 tons of Alabama and Tennessee iron, while an Indiana radiator concern has contracted for 4000 tons. Some of the heaviest iron pipe shops which have been fighting the upward tendency steadily are in the market for an aggregate of upward of 40,000 tons, but find the lower silicon irons quite scarce. There is still an unsatisfied demand for basic pig in eastern Pennsylvania and lots aggregating about 30,000 tons are asked for."		

THE COTTON MARKET.		
NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 4 to 6 points higher.		
December, 8.85@8.88; January, 8.82@8.83; March, 8.88@8.89; May, 8.92@8.93; July, 8.92@8.93.		

LIVERPOOL—Cotton business:		
Demand fair; prices unchanged. American middling uplands 4.99. Sales 10,000, 200 for speculation and export. Receipts 57,000, 55,100 American. Futures opened quiet. Tenders, new, 4.00.		

BOLIVIA BORROWING OF MORGAN.		
LA PAZ, Bolivia—Bolivia has placed a loan of \$2,500,000 with J. P. Morgan of New York. Many offers to supply this money were made. The allotment to the New York banker has been received with general satisfaction.		

FISH PRICES.		
Haddock sold to buyers today at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per hundred-weight, large cod \$2.25, small cod \$1.75 to \$2.25, codfish very dull and largely unsold; large hake \$2.50, pollock \$1.25.		

EARNINGS SAID TO JUSTIFY A DISBURSEMENT

Usual Dividend Is Expected on Baltimore & Ohio Common as Road Has Been Doing Good Business Lately.

CONFIDENCE SHOWN

Judging from the price at which Baltimore & Ohio common has been selling, owners of the stock evidently expect a continuation of the 6 per cent dividend rate. The directors will meet early in January to take action upon the dividend and the opinion is expressed that the usual 3 per cent semi-annual disbursement will be made to stockholders. At 110 the stock yields 5.45 per cent on the investment. The road has been doing a much better business than last year and the earnings are said to be large enough to justify dividend action. Last year, it will be recalled, the Baltimore & Ohio directors were compelled to draw on previous surplus for a part of the common stock dividend. That the full 6 per cent dividend was paid in the 1908 fiscal period, although not fully earned, however, clearly reflected the confidence of the management in the company's earning capacity during periods of normal business. Thus far in the current fiscal year its ability to pay a 6 per cent common dividend has been fully demonstrated.

For the five months ended Nov. 30 last the earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio, after all charges, taxes, preferred stock dividends, etc., the other income and charges being estimated (allowance having been made for the additional interest on bonds and notes sold in February, March and June last), were equal to about 4 per cent on the \$152,175,829 outstanding capital stock, or at the rate of about 9.34 per cent per annum, the surplus amounting to \$2,401,824 for the five months.

At the foregoing rate of surplus over requirements, the company would have over \$5,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year, to devote for extraordinary repairs or to carry to the profit and loss surplus.

Last year the Baltimore & Ohio received some \$3,375,000 for construction and betterments, which was charged to capital account. In addition to this, the sum of \$205,950 was charged to income account and \$54,755 to "railroads in general" account for improvements to the company's various divisions.

DIVIDENDS

The American Glue Company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of \$4 per share on the preferred stock payable February 1 to stockholders of record January 19.

The Delaware and Hudson Company board of managers has declared the usual annual dividend of 9 per cent payable in four equal quarterly installments at 2 1/4 per cent each.

The British Canadian Asbestos Company has declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum payable quarterly. The first disbursement will be made January 27 to holders of record January 20.

The Iron Age says: "The pig iron markets have been quiet. There have been some moderate transactions in foundry iron, a Louisville plant taking 8000 tons of Alabama and Tennessee iron, while an Indiana radiator concern has contracted for 4000 tons. Some of the heaviest iron pipe shops which have been fighting the upward tendency steadily are in the market for an aggregate of upward of 40,000 tons, but find the lower silicon irons quite scarce. There is still an unsatisfied demand for basic pig in eastern Pennsylvania and lots aggregating about 30,000 tons are asked for."

"The announcement is made that the Gary plant will begin steel making between the 15th of March and the first of April, the plant producing open-hearth steel exclusively. In the meantime open-hearth steel will be made at the South Chicago works of the Illinois Steel Company, so that the requirements of the railroads in the West for open-hearth rails will be met."

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.
Money between the banks quoted at 3 and 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 20 cents discount per \$1000 cash. The exchanges and balances for today, the month of December and the year 1908 compare with the totals of the corresponding periods in last year as follows:

	1908	1907
Exchanges.....	\$27,345,025	\$25,608,998
Balance.....	1,480,968	2,388,273
Total.....	\$28,825,993	\$27,997,271

NEW YORK CURRENCY.		
December, 8.85@8.88; January, 8.82@8.83; March, 8.88@8.89; May, 8.92@8.93; July, 8.92@8.93.		

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

MINING				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Adventure.....	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Allouez.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Arcturian.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Arizona Commercial.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Atlantic.....	17	17	17	17
Batopias.....	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Butte Coalition.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Calumet & Arizona.....	118	118 1/2	118	118 1/2
Centennial.....	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4
Consolidated McRuer.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Copper Range.....	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Grain West.....	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Daily.....	107 1/2	108	107	107
Greene-Canaan.....	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
La Salle.....	14 1/8	14 1/8	14 1/8	14 1/8
Mex Con.....	4	4	4	4
Michigan.....	13 1/8	13 1/8	13 1/8	13 1/8
Mohawk.....	69 1/4	69 1/4	69	69 1/4
North Butte.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Old Dominion.....	57 1/2	58 1/4	57 1/2	58 1/4
Oscoda.....	133	134	133	134
Parrot.....	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 1/2	29 5/8
Rhode Island.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Santa Fe.....	3	3	2 3/4	2 3/4
Shannon.....	17 1/2	17 3/4	17	17 3/4
Superior Copper.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24	24
Tamarack.....	82	82	82	82
United Copper.....	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/8	14 1/2
United Copper.....	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/8	14 1/2
Utah Consolidated.....	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2	46 1/4
Utah Copper Co.....	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Victoria.....	4	4	4	4
Volverine.....	152	152	152	152

Contributions on Topics of Interest
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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

GREAT BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD

Their Architectural Grandeur and Symbolism

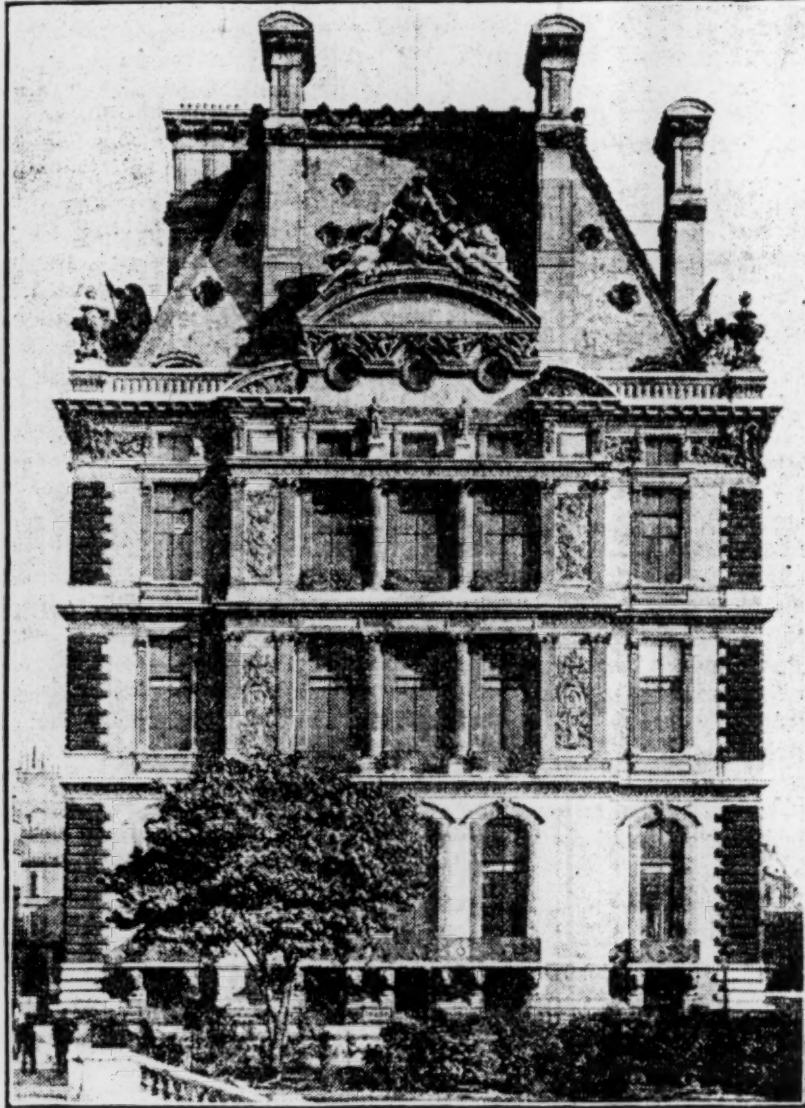
Few examples of man's handiwork approach the sublimity and grandeur of the finest that has been achieved in architecture. The truly great buildings of the world in a measure have the same imposing effect as the wonders of nature. They are, in fact, monuments to mark the progress of mankind through the centuries; and a study of them is a study of man's progress and development. The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to present a series of ten of the most remarkable buildings in the world, with an architect's explanation of their construction and symbolism. The fifth is given today.

Palace of the Louvre, Paris

The retrogressive kings and queens who looked back to the palmy days of imperial Rome for their ideals, subverting the free cities of Europe, subjugating the nobles, dictating religions, reviving slaughter, persecutions matching those of Rome's Nero to Diocletian period—these, the sacerdotal tyrants of Europe's retrogression, built their palaces in a style appropriate, the Roman Renaissance.

By Catherine de Medicis of "St. Bartholomew" was a conspicuous portion of the Louvre ordered. Subsequently under Henry-IV., Louis XIII., and Louis XIV., the great palace was developed, wing by wing, pavilion by pavilion, until connected with the Tuileries the ensemble forms perhaps the greatest palatial pile ever evolved on this special planet.

From the imperious king who declared "L'Etat, c'est moi," this superb palace has entailed at last to the entire people, of whom it has been said: "Vox populi vox Dei." To the great French republic, sympathizer with the best civil and religious freedom of the great comrade-republic across the sea, this immense national museum, "Le Louvre," is now a priceless treasure. Its external architecture, a masterly general grouping about open squares and courts, and of varied striking design in the facades developed during several periods, is all fascinating. Its internal galleries and halls are replete with noble works of art, antique and modern, representative of the nations of the earth from history's earliest dawn to the present time. Of these ornate galleries the Apollo gallery, by Jean Lepautre is the most famous, truly elegant in its detail and perfectly proportioned. Its historic portrait panels are undoubtedly the cleverest ever devised for monumental decorative effect by portraiture.



THE LOUVRE.
Detail from great art gallery at Paris.

Self-control reaches its highest discipline in the absolute giving away of the whole life to the care and service of God.—Rev. Joseph Parker.

The Most Popular American Drama

Twenty years ago Eugene Field paid a heartfelt tribute to "The Old Homestead" as "altogether the best American play yet produced." Who took his judgment seriously? asks "Current Literature." Yet who shall say, today, that it is not worth taking seriously? Plays by the Bronson Howards and Augustus Thomas and Clyde Fitch may come and may go; but "The Old Homestead," like the immortal brook of Tennyson's poem, goes on forever. This very winter it is attracting large audiences. It is now in its twenty-third season—in fact, in its thirty-fourth, if "Joshua Whitcomb," the germinal drama out of which it grew, be included in the count. It has been played 7000 times, and has earned more than \$3,000,000. This record is unparalleled in the history of the American stage. In certain features it is without parallel in the history of any stage. Eugene Field bared the whole secret in his poem to Denman Thompson:

Just as between the awkward lines a hand we love has pinn'd
Appears a meaning hid from other eyes;
So, in your simple, homespun art, old honest Yankee friend,
A power o' tearful, sweet suggestion lies.
We see it all—the picture that your memories hold so dear—
The homestead in New England far away;
And the vision is so nat'ral-like we almost seem to hear
The voices that were hushed but yesterday.
Ah, who'd ha' thought the music of that distant childhood time
Would sleep through all the changeful, bitter years
To waken into melodies like Chris'mas bells a-chime
And to claim the ready tribute of our tears!

A singer doesn't weigh his words on the musical scale.—Chicago News.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LAW

One of the greatest obstacles the metaphysical writer is continually obliged to overcome is the difficulty of presenting his thoughts in language "understanded of the general." In the case of the person who attempts to give expression to the truths of divine metaphysics the difficulty is accentuated a hundredfold. It was, indeed, the perception of this fact which caused Paul to declare that spiritual things could only be spiritually discerned.

The natural scientist face to face with a similar, though not so pronounced, difficulty has solved it by adopting a vocabulary and a terminology of his own. He has recognized that, to be intelligible, even the most empirical theories must be stated with exactness and consistency. Yet, so inconsistent is the human mind, he has himself become one of the principal critics of the application of his own method to the metaphysics of Christian Science.

In writing Science and Health Mrs. Eddy was compelled to begin by giving the world a scientific vocabulary and a spiritual terminology. At that moment the world was slowly awakening to the fact that the apostle John had done something of the same sort in the first century; and stirring itself, after its kind, to an academic interest in the Johannine writings, fell upon her with the very scourge with which, just nineteen hundred years before, he had driven John to Patmos. Fortunately for mankind, Mrs. Eddy had sufficient perception of divine Love to remain undaunted by the world's reception of the revelation of Truth she offered to it.

This revelation, in comparison with which all the discoveries of natural science fade into insignificance, was the fact that all true causation was spiritual, and in consequence that in reality nothing existed but infinite Mind, "including noumenon and phenomena." (Science and Health, page 114.) This was what had constituted the theology of Jesus, and on this fact his demonstrations had been based. It had, however, been so completely obscured by the materiality of the succeeding ages, that religion and science had passed into antithetical terms. Science had come, in short, to be confined to the observation of physical phenomena and law to be regarded as the uni-

form recurrence of those phenomena. So completely was this the case that, so deep a thinker as Hume was betrayed into the superficial definition of a miracle as a violation of a law of nature by a volition of the Deity. Such a definition was absurd, as Huxley took occasion to show. A violated law ceases to be a law inasmuch as the sequence of phenomena has been interrupted. Hume knew that just as well as Huxley, but it shows how little real acceptance there was of the absolute in his thought, that he should have been guilty of such a definition. Huxley, on the other hand, realized that law was absolute, but looking for causation in the origin of physical phenomena, had little expectation of finding it, and so took refuge in agnosticism.

The result of all this was that humanity gradually grouped itself into two camps. On the one side there were the rationalists, the men who admitted law to be absolute, though causation might be veiled in mystery, and who, whilst regarding the New Testament as the purest ethical teaching, dismissed the miracles, like Matthew Arnold, as the gradual grafting of spurious elements into the text. On the other hand there were the believers, the men who accepted the physical law as God's law, and who, having no sense of law more scientific than a human ordinance, had no difficulty whatever in accepting Hume's definition. It never seems to have occurred to either of these parties, except to the limited extent to which it was perceived by Huxley and the agnostics, that law might be absolute, and the miracle, instead of the supernatural infringement of that law, the divinely natural expression of it.

"Spiritual causation," wrote Mrs. Eddy on page 170 of Science and Health, "is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress." In those words Mrs. Eddy fathomed the secret of law; and laid the foundations of Christian Science in the rock of the absolute instead of in the sands of the relative. Jesus of Nazareth, she already saw, was the greatest scientist the world had ever known, because he had so completely grasped the reality of spiritual causation as to be able to demonstrate it in his works. He knew more of absolute Truth, that is of God, than any other man, and this necessarily enabled him to perform miracles which appeared as supernatural

to men convinced that causation was physical, and matter consequently real, as the healing of the impotent man did to the people of Lystra, when they came down to us in the likeness of men," and named Barnabas, Jupiter, and Paul, Mercury.

Paul healed the impotent man by his understanding of the spiritual law which Jesus had explained to his disciples. Now law being that in which there is no variation, it follows that the sick can be healed by the same law today which healed them in the first century. This is why Jesus said that those who understood his teaching would always be able to demonstrate it; as he had demonstrated it; and this is why Christian healing should be as normal and efficacious today as when Christ Jesus healed the multitude with a word.

Christian Science has come to the world to give to it once again, among other things, a true perception of law. Law is not the plaything of men, to be changed at their pleasure and convenience. It is the expression of the unchanging harmony of divine Mind, of God, "in whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

When a man lives with God, his voice shall be as sweet as the murmur of the brook and the rustle of the corn.—Emerson

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WIFE IS HIS RIGHT HAND

"Some one has said that the best way to help a husband's career is to let it alone." Is the witty remark with which Harriet Prescott Spofford joins the discussion of this vital subject in New Idea for November. Waxing more merry as she proceeds, this lady adds: "Whoso getteth a wife getteth a good thing, said one of old, but we have a more modern proverb which declares that one can have too much of a good thing, and a meddling wife certainly meets the suggestion."

Rather a caustic warning to keep hands off and let him have his own fight out, but the contribution does not end with irony. Mrs. Spofford continues in a more tolerant mood to say: "The wife most helps her husband's career who makes his home a perfect haven and harbor of refuge to him, who allows him to dismiss all thought of business when he enters the house and to bring a new set of ideas and thoughts into action . . . who has everything attractive and soothing so that of all places home not only shall seem the most restful and delightful, but that there he shall gather his powers, repair his strength and be ready with fresh energy for the morrow's struggle with the world."

"More than one eminent man," she continues, "owes his success, if not his eminence, to his wife's persistent efforts to please those who could be of value

to him, and to her thoughtful consideration for them; to her visits made at whatever cost, to her constant hospitalities and exquisite toilettes, to her geniality and apparent interest in all the world. Even an extremely unpopular statesman can have his self-blighted career strengthened and renewed, as we have seen it done, by the sweet manners and debonaire charm of his wife."

This addenda amounts to an elaboration of the original remark, and letting the career, per se, alone is the sage conclusion. Clara Morris has practically the same advice to offer, for she sums up in a brief paragraph, after recounting the damage done to husbands by the unguarded talk of their wives, in these words:

"The wife who desires to help her husband will do well to acquire the art of holding her tongue; then will she be held as precious above rubies. But for the present these Biblical words describe the situation perfectly: 'The tongue is a little member and boastful.'"

"I confess to a sneaking sympathy for the nagging wife," admits Annie Nathan Meyer, and hastens to explain that "nagging" is really wifely interest misdirected. "Have we a right to assume," she asks, "that it is always tact and self-control that prevents a wife from nagging? May it not also be the result

of mere indifference which feels no responsibility, endures no anxiety?"

Putting the interest for her husband's success in a nobler light, this writer discusses the co-operation a woman may wisely give her husband. She says: "To offer a husband sympathy and encouragement in times of failure and weakness, to hold him to his ideals when the world's standard grips him, such would seem to be the most obvious of wifely privileges, and yet these are vouchsafed but rarely," that is to say, the wife does not see her opportunity and use it as often as is desirable for social well.

"The only privilege the wife may be quite certain of having is the one she is apt to undervalue," she declares, "that of keeping him—body and mind—at his highest point of efficiency. To do this it will be necessary to mix less into his career and more into his soup. She should project herself into his larger problems, not to show off her superior intelligence or womanly intuition, but to enable her to gain some idea of the strain he is under, the burden he bears on the whole so uncomplainingly. . . . It may be soothing to her vanity to believe that her husband really benefits from her advice at critical moments in his career, but there is probably skilled advice open to him from many quarters,

while it is to her alone he must look for a kind of cooperation which she alone as the regulator of his home can give."

Speaking of the woman who marries for love of husband and not for love of money, Diana Humeke indicates that there may be actual absorption of two minds in one ambition in an intimate companionship that does not haggle for rights and privileges. She says:

"The way may be rough and thorny, with many hardships; but hand in hand the wedded pair go bravely along, making light of misfortune if they may share it together. . . . The bond of combined interest is one that holds fast, that makes man and wife partners as well as lovers. Let the wife realize that that which affects the husband's business ventures touches her intimately, that she should share his anxieties, though unable to lighten financial complications, and that it is far more important to extend him a sympathy which 'surpasseth all understanding.'"

"Love is a thing we all crave," she concludes, "yet it receives scant consideration at our hands. We neglect it, we insult it, but break our hearts when it flees from our dwelling-place. Grief and lamentation fail to bring it back. We smother the flame with our tears. There are no ashes quite so dead as those of a dead love."

To pity distress is but human; to relieve it is Godlike.—Horace Mann.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky!
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die!

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be!

—Tennyson

Electric Cabs in South American Cities

According to the Brazilian Review, a Parisian syndicate has made a proposition to the government to establish in Rio de Janeiro a service of automobile cabs. It offers to import 50 of them. The fares are to be 42 cents for the first hour and six cents for each succeeding hour.

A Wealthy Railroad

Although the mileage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is but 4.86 per cent of the total railway mileage of the country, according to figures it has compiled the company pays 11.63 per cent of all the taxes paid by railroads. It is said that there are now more stockholders of the company than there were prior to the recent business reaction.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

What a Totem Pole Means

To men of the East a totem pole really means nothing at all, because it tells no story to any except the few who have become conversant with matters pertaining to that far off country of bitter winters and golden hopes. But in the people of the West it inspires interest in the Alaskan Indian, for they know it is the sign of their religion and their beliefs.

The totem pole is as dear to the native Alaskan as "blue blood" is to the civilized man, for it stands as a record of the character of his forefather, and every sign, every grotesque carving and every blended color upon it has a meaning.

For example, the eagle carved upon a totem pole means that a son of Alaska has descended from a traveller, a leader, or one who migrates. The raven is he who is crafty, wise and possessed of great acumen. The frog means a philosopher, a savant. The bear means power, strength, muscle. The whale implies plenty of food (too much, perhaps, for it suggests to us). The duck suggests placidity, a phlegmatic nature, an even temperament. The seal, beauty, grace, charm, ambitions. And so on, down the line of comparison with every living creature, is the thing recorded upon a totem pole a characteristic of the Alaskan Indians' forefathers.

A Country Postman

A cow owned by Mrs. Edward Martin of Nashville, Ark., in addition to furnishing a daily supply of milk, acts as a rural free delivery letter carrier. The cow was given to Mrs. Martin by her mother, Mrs. George Humphreys, who lives four miles from Nashville. She has been moved twice and she still goes to the Humphreys home each morning to spend the day in the pasture, being turned out each evening and returning to her new home.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Martin noticed when the cow came home in the evening that a small sack was attached to her neck by a string. She investigated and found that it contained a note from her mother, and she sent an answer to it by the cow the next morning. Since then the cow has been delivering messages daily.

Leave Out "Anxious"

"One word of our language that is almost always misused," said the particular man, "is 'anxious.' You will hear people exclaim how anxious they are to see a certain play, or anxious to get a new hat, or anxious to take a trip to Europe, when they are not anxious at all, but eager or desirous. If anxious were used only in the right place we wouldn't hear it half so often."

WORK

Get leave to work.
In this world 'tis the best you get at all.
Blessed is he who has found his work;
let him ask no other blessedness.
—Carlyle.

All true work is sacred; in all true work, were it but true hand-labor, there is something of divineness.
—Carlyle.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.
—Earl of Chesterfield.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

Garden Paradox.

Last summer Mary had a flower bed which was nine feet long and five feet wide. This year she asked the gardener to make her a bed twice as large as before, and he did so, but Mary finds that it is still only nine feet long and five feet wide. How can this be?

ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.
Split Words: 1. Ac-he, at-ir, heir. 2. Sp-in, mu-ch, inch. 3. Sc-ar, fl-ea, area. 4. To-wa, hu-nt, want. 5. Ch-ar, am-id, arid. 6. Et-ta, la-me, tame. 7. Ac-he, re-al, heal. 8. Ch-ar, dr-ab, Arab. Initials of new words spell Hiawatha.

Superfluous Accomplishment.

Salesman—Do you want a talking doll?
Knicker—No, I don't think it would get a chance.—New York Sun

Deciduous Fruits In California

Contrary to popular opinion, California is a greater grower of deciduous fruits than it is of citrus fruits, though its reputation is based most largely upon its oranges and lemons. Not only so, but the output of deciduous fruits is growing far more rapidly than that of citrus. An idea of this may be gained from the number of cars of fresh fruits sent to eastern markets during the last three years. But, he it remembered, these figures are for only the fruit sent in the unmanufactured state; they take no cognizance of the shipments of canned and dried products, which are far greater. In 1906 a few more than 6300 cars came East; in 1907 nearly 7500, and in 1908 approximately 13,000.

The grape has been the leading single fruit. For this the demand has been enormous and is still increasing. So insistent is the call for more that vineyards are being sited with all possible speed. During the past five years literally thousands of acres have been set out in Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, the principal sections for table grapes. Many growers are fearing overproduction as a consequence. The Flame Tokay is the favorite variety because of its beautiful color, large berries and big clusters, and because the soil and climate

in these sections are specially favorable to profitable production. Instances are cited of \$300 to \$500 an acre from this variety.

The most serious difficulty the growers have to contend with is delay in transit. From 14 to 30 days are required. Nothing so seriously tests the keeping quality of the fruit as this. To remedy it the U. S. department of agriculture has been experimenting during the past season with packing and shipping methods. The Weintrauch, whose recommendation based upon this season's results will be followed largely next year. Packing in sawdust will be the most important departure. If this proves as successful commercially as is hoped an effort will be made to supply the market now held by foreign Almeria grapes which are imported in cork dust. At present more than 2000 car loads of Almerias are consumed in this country, so the value of the government's work is apparent.

JUST IN JEST

Down on the Farm.
Grandma Lettie (to the grandson from the city)—Hev ye seen your gran'pa round, Charlie?
Charlie—Yes'm. He's round back, putting the cows into their garage.—Judge.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, December 31, 1908.

The Earthquake In Italy

THE NEWS from Rome of the earthquake which has devastated southern Italy and the island of Sicily, with all its attendant horrors, adds yet one more to the already terrible list of physical upheavals, which with pestilence and famine and other terrors of the same nature it is usual to describe as a visitation of God. This, of course, is a misconception of Truth, and like all such misconceptions crumbles to nothing the moment it is analyzed. The idea lurking in the human mind seems to be that ferocity expressed through an individual is an indication of an unbalanced mind, but that ferocity expressed through the elements is the voice of God speaking in anger. Without his being aware of it this is an indication that in his heart man believes in the government of Mind. The individual he believes to be intelligent, and so far personally responsible for his actions. Nature, on the other hand, he regards as a conglomeration of forces which, not being endowed with the intelligence of a man, or even the instinct of a beast, must be directed by the supreme power he calls God.

It is quite possible that he has gained this idea from reading the Old Testament, and in particular the Book of Job, without any allowance for the spiritual imagery employed by the writers, but through the spectacles of western matter-of-factness. It is probable that it is largely the outcome of the anthropomorphism so inherent in the human mind, which regards God's government of the world as the government of an omnipotent, yet in some way non-natural, man. But what is certain is that it is ethically and spiritually illogical, since it makes divine Mind responsible for inharmonious, divine Life the author of death, and divine Love the dispenser of hate. In a word it makes God responsible for all the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil ever plucked in the world. The next inexorable step is to justify this manifestation of evil by representing it as the righteous anger of an omnipotent Deity punishing man for participating in evil which need never have been brought into existence.

Some day mankind will come to realize that in reality evil is nothing but illusion, then he will cease to give it power. He will begin to see that which the apostle John figured as "a new heaven and a new earth," the spiritual reality of his own material misconceptions. The belief of the ferocity of the elements will vanish from consciousness, and so find no material expression, and in the words of Mrs. Eddy on page 122 of Science and Health, there will be created "the kingdom of heaven, the actual reign of harmony on earth."

UNITED STATES occupation of Cuba will not terminate until January 28, when the new President and Congress will be sworn in, although we shall begin to transfer the responsibility of government from our shoulders to those of the people of the little sister republic tomorrow.

Our protectorate, if it may be so called, is even now more of a name than a reality, it being the policy of our government to lead up to the change which is about to occur as easily and gracefully as possible.

When this responsibility was assumed, many people at home and abroad, who, it seems, were unable to understand how the American government could be disinterested to such a generous degree in the welfare of another people, predicted that this would be the last of Cuban independence. Heads were wagged and cynical smiles were exchanged everywhere when it was declared in Washington that our occupation of the island would be temporary only, and that we would gladly terminate it when assured by the people of Cuba themselves that our evacuation might be safely entered upon. It was openly asserted, indeed, that this occupation was part of a well-planned "conspiracy" looking to the overthrow of the smaller republic, and that the Cubans would never again be given an opportunity of governing themselves.

Well, the truth about all this now speaks for itself. We are once more making it clear in the sight of all the world that national honor is our most cherished national asset.

We declared at the beginning that we were entering upon the occupation of Cuba for Cuba's sake. We have made this declaration good. And having performed our full duty toward our little sister, we are now leaving her absolutely free to work out her own destiny.

By the successful performance of this delicate task, in the face of widespread distrust and misgiving, respect for our government must everywhere be increased, and the value of American citizenship must be immensely enhanced.

An Important Mission to Panama

THE ENGINEERS invited by President Roosevelt to accompany President-elect Taft on his trip to Panama—John R. Freeman of Providence, R. I., Allen Hazen of New York city, Isham Randolph of Chicago, James Dix Schuyler of Los Angeles, Cal., and Frederick P. Stearns of Boston—are men of the highest standing in their profession. Presumably the announcement of these selections was made upon the acceptance of the invitation by the gentlemen named.

The object of the visit of Mr. Taft and the six engineers is doubtless clear to the American people. A serious question has arisen with regard to the construction of the canal. This, in brief, is whether or not the government shall proceed along present lines, or abandon the Gatun dam and locks, which abandonment would mean, also, the abandonment of the entire scheme of high-level canal construction.

Assurances have been given by the military engineers that the Gatun dam and locks may be constructed with perfect success. Civil engineers whose names stand as high as those of the gentlemen named above—in fact, two of them are included in the above list—have declared that alarm concerning the Gatun dam and locks is without justification. Yet the engineers, military and civil, who have already reported are not in perfect agreement as to what might happen in certain contingencies. The very admission that "certain contingencies" may arise has thrown a doubt upon the project. The

foundation of the great dam and locks is something with regard to which there must be no doubt whatever. To remove the existing doubt, if it be found upon further inquiry to have no basis, is the mission of the Taft party. It is believed by those competent to pass upon the matter that every shadow of doubt will be removed.

There is no suspicion, nor is there any room for suspicion, with relation to the reliability of the reports made by the military and civil engineers who have already placed themselves on record in this connection. Colonel Goethals, Major Sibert and Major Harding, like Alfred Noble, John R. Freeman and Frederick P. Stearns, are men of unquestioned integrity as well as unquestioned ability. If it shall appear on this visit that the previous conclusions were wrong in any particular, those engineers who have already reported will be found, it is certain, in hearty accord with the latest examiners of the work in recommending whatever change of plans may be deemed necessary to insure the success of the enterprise.

It is well on every account that this latest investigation should have been undertaken. The result will be looked forward to with great interest and it should be looked forward to with great confidence.

The Necessity for Watchfulness

SHORTLY before midnight on Tuesday, Cardenio F. King was found guilty of larceny on twenty-seven counts by a jury in the superior court.

With respect to the particular counts on which the broker was condemned it is not necessary to say anything. The false step of one man, except in sensational and immaterial details, is extremely like that of any other. To dilate on these details is simply to conjure up mental pictures which can be of no service to anybody, and which may be positively harmful. It is, indeed, a commonplace to those who have been compelled to analyze the causes of youthful criminality that much of it has been generated by literature in which crime has been exhibited as at least interesting.

This is a fiction of the most vicious description. There is nothing romantic about a brigand to the dwellers in Calabria, and highwaymen only became picturesque after stage-coaches had ceased to run. The papers which reported the conviction of Dick Turpin apologized—pace Mr. Harrison Ainsworth—for troubling the public with the details of the career of so mean and pitiful a wretch.

The question of real interest is to consider what are the causes which produce the criminal instincts in the human mind, with a view not to perpetuating, but to destroying them. The Bible sums them up as "the love of the world," and goes on to explain that it is impossible at once to love the world and love Truth. The love of the world produces the lusts of the flesh, the longing, that is, for those things which seem most out of a man's reach. Even when a man's moral instincts are good it is difficult for him to maintain his balance in the face of temptation; when they are deficient, he is hurried, almost before he is aware of it, into the insane maelstrom of mad desire for the things his neighbor possesses, but which are denied him. Is it any wonder that Paul advised the Philippians to imitate him in learning to be content in whatever state they might find themselves? The gratification of man's animal appetites never has produced anything but satiety and disappointment. He listens to their blandishments, as the old-world seamen listened to the songs of the sirens, and perishes from spiritual instead of material starvation. But as Orpheus drowned the song of the sirens, in the old mythology, so today the wayfaring man may down the song of the senses if he will only, while in the midst of the illusion of the senses, cling steadfastly to Truth.

It now appears that everything is not to be clear sailing for Gomez in Venezuela, a fact which recalls what some disinterested writers have recently been telling us about Castro and which places that man in a very different light from that in which he is usually presented. Castro seems to have made some very powerful enemies, and it does not appear to be definitely settled as yet whether this is to his discredit. Naturally, we all want to know the truth about this man, for he is manifestly one of the strong men of the times, and most assuredly we shall know the truth about him.

WE ARE probably on the eve of adopting a new policy in our treatment of the Indian. It might, perhaps, be more exact to speak of it as another new policy. But this might seem disrespectful, and the proposed new policy presents some features which entitle it to our respect.

To begin with, it aims at the abolition of the tribal system and the placing of the red man on an equal footing with the white man, the black man, the yellow man, the brown man, and all other men, in so far, at least, as individual opportunity is concerned. It aims to give the Indian a chance to do for himself. It goes even farther than this, for it aims to help him by forcing him to help himself.

To do this it will be necessary to treat the Indian individually and not, as has been our custom, as a tribe. The tribe must be broken up. The tribal system has no right to existence in this country and in these times. It has, at the farthest, no better right to existence than the barbarism of which it is a relic. The plan is to remove the individual from his barbarous and tribal environment, give him a start in life such as other individuals receive—or, to begin with, better than other individuals receive—and then compel him to do for himself.

Thousands of Indians have been thrown upon their own resources, and have succeeded. Thousands of Indians have been treated in bulk as wards of the nation and have failed to advance beyond the stage of absolute dependence. Wherever the Indians have been given lands in severalty and left to shift for themselves a sense of responsibility has been developed among them which is utterly lacking in Indians who have been dealt with according to the tribal system.

Justice to the Indian is prompting this new policy. He is seen to be making no headway in his tribal aspect. He is seen to be making headway where the tribal ties are broken. It has dawned upon us at last that the Indian should be treated practically, and not merely theoretically, as a man and a brother.

When he is so treated the response is certain and satisfying. It could not, indeed, be otherwise, since the recognition of the independence, integrity and dignity of his manhood is a recognition of the law of God.

We Are Going to Treat the Indian as a Man

THE NEED of a national secret service has not been questioned by anybody acquainted with the practical operation of the federal departments. It has been regarded by each succeeding administration, and by the leaders of the great parties in Congress, whether in power or in opposition, as an invaluable and indispensable adjunct to the government. Occasionally, as its management has been skilful or clumsy, or as its object has been understood or misunderstood, it has been highly praised or adversely criticized. Not infrequently in the past, as well as in the present, has it been denounced as an espionage system.

The fault has not been with the secret service but with those who from time to time have either mistakenly or purposely used it improperly. Those who have recently favored its complete abolition have been as far from viewing the matter in the right light as those who have been unreservedly applauding its work. There is evidently great need of its reform, not only for the good of the country, but for its own good, and it is understood that nobody appreciates this more than President Roosevelt, and that in a forthcoming communication to Congress he will make certain recommendations, which, if carried out, will go far toward strengthening the service.

The President, it is thought, will urge the centralization of the various branches of the service upon Congress in such a manner as to embrace all of them within a bureau of criminal investigation under the jurisdiction of the judiciary department. The branches which would thus be consolidated are those now known as the secret service proper, the postoffice inspection service, the internal revenue special agents, the pension examiners and land office agents.

These employees of the government are not "police spies" and should not be denominated as such even by those who entertain a passing resentment toward the system. In the great majority of cases they are simply the confidential agents of the government, and their calling is just as legitimate as that of the confidential agents of corporate and private business concerns.

Boston and the Billboard

THE BILLBOARD question is one in which not only Boston, but the entire country, has an interest, for the billboard is not merely a local but a national nuisance. It defaces alike the country road and the city street; it disfigures alike the urban square and the rural landscape. It intrudes itself everywhere and impudently upon popular thought; it is a constant affront to good taste. Its total abolition would be in the line not merely of local but of national advancement.

Nevertheless, it cannot be attacked by the national government. It is not one of the evils that may be federally suppressed. The state government can reach it only indirectly. It is a matter to be handled, and handled intelligently and vigorously, by town or city organization. The police powers of chartered communities can reach it and dispose of it as they reach and dispose of other nuisances. They are blamable in the first place for ever permitting it. It will be much harder work to suppress the nuisance than it would have been to prevent it. But it can be suppressed.

Boston and its suburbs are conspicuous sufferers from the billboard nuisance, and Boston and its suburbs would earn and receive national applause by being the earliest to take drastic steps looking to its abatement.

Here is one way in which Boston can set the rest of the country a good example.

LANGUAGE has been defined as a vehicle designed to assist men in disguising their thoughts, and there are times when there is no difficulty whatever in accepting the definition. There have been statesmen who have translated it so literally as to have been able to convey to the world the exact opposite of what was in their minds, a fact so appreciated by Bismarck that, in a moment of even more than usual candor, he declared that in politics the surest road to being misunderstood was to tell the truth. This, however, is manifestly something very different from the obscurity of thought displayed in the writings of the modern mystics, a title there would be no objection to their assuming, if it did not tend to confuse them with the true mystics of so sane a type as the author of the Apocalypse. The one form of mysticism is expressed in spiritual insight, the other in psychical research, and this is made quite evident in a book, recently published, containing the views of one of our modern mystics, in which man is apparently described as a microcosm of all elements, which is rather a curious way of explaining the image and likeness of God.

In this way mysticism has come to mean something incomprehensible instead of merely something metaphysical, and this largely because of the difficulty of expressing spiritual facts in human language. Swinburne, endeavoring to define mysticism in his book on William Blake, wrote, "Let no reader, now or ever, forget that while others will admit nothing beyond the body, the mystic will admit nothing outside the soul." If Swinburne, had meant by that that Soul was a synonym for God, his definition would have been an excellent exposition of the mysticism of the Apostle John. As it was, he himself really meant something not very remote from the body. A better definition is probably that of Dr. Inge, who explains it as that which "longs to dive into the hidden reality behind phenomena, and which, in so far as it succeeds, treats phenomena as symbols." That is what John did in the Apocalypse; he, too, took the phenomena with which the readers of the law and the prophets were familiar, and showed the spiritual reality behind them—because, however, his exegesis was purely metaphysical. As, however, in the succeeding centuries, the spiritual teaching of the New Testament became clouded by materiality, men naturally began to confuse mysticism with mystery. The writings of John certainly were mystical, but with no sense of mystery save that which is ever present to the carnal mind, the great mystery of godliness.

MESSINA is 2700 years old and had a population of 80,000. It was the metropolis of a district having a population of about 150,000. It ranked fourth among Italian cities in the volume of its commerce. It has vied with Palermo for the grandeur of its scenery.

THE MOVEMENT looking to the purchase of "The Hower," Barnard's beautiful work in marble, by popular subscription, is progressing nicely. The work of raising the necessary \$20,000 should not take many hours in this art-loving community.

Reform of The Secret Service

The Modern Mystic